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ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,657—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA ...	7,558	E. H. Gordon ...	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT.........	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL.........	5,284	F. N. Tillard......	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh.........	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard......	25th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX......	V. Gutman ...	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR.........	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger...	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi ...	5025	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM .	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM ..	T. Rassevich...	4,409	23rd Sept.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL................	Paron Bretfeld ...	2,771	23rd Oct., 1909.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO...	4,560	O. Canepa...	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO ...	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO... ...	4,580	O. Canepa...	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets............	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

F. S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902. Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in Dock (N. Shed Prince's Dock). All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 5th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingа, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "SIRSA" 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 12th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,384	Ahrens	23th Sept. 1902
S. S. REICHSTAG	2,085		13th Oct. 1902
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Koppistaedter	27th Oct. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S. S. "OLYMPIA" 5,000 TONS.
SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 27TH SEPTEMBER.

HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES :—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	620.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN............	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS ...	5,707	Dupuy Fromy ...	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1 0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade.

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of foulness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles, TREZIWA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI" from HONGKONG and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 4th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4, Shed.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Florio-Rubattino Company.
No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MOOLTANI MATHURADAS LALLOOBHOY, who was EMPLOYED by me, is NO LONGER in MY SERVICE. Any one dealing with him in my name or on my behalf will do so at his OWN RISK, and I will not be responsible for any such dealings.

LALLCHUND JASSODANUNDAN,
Broker,
No. 423, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 30th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE USUAL HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Stand, Poona, at 8 A.M. on SATURDAY, 27th September, 1902.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.
Poona, 3rd September, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th August, 1902.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS will be OPENED for the following contracts on the dates noted against each. Forms of tender and any further information required can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Madras, where samples of articles required are open for inspection:—

1. For making up clothing (annual, Hospital, Field service &c.) for British and Native Troops during the three years commencing 1903-1904, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1902, at 12 noon.
2. For the supply during 1903-1904, of embroidered laces, &c., on THURSDAY, the 16th October, 1902, at 3 p.m.
3. For the supply during 1903-1904 of cloths, serges, cotton grey, cotton twill, grey and Putties of bona-fide local manufacture on MONDAY, the 20th October, 1902, at 3 p. m.
4. For the supply during 1903-1904 of Helmets with Khaki covers and zinc buttons complete on TUESDAY, the 28th October, 1902, at 3 p.m.
5. For the supply during 1903-1904 of embroidered badges, &c., on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.
6. For the supply during 1903-1904 of miscellaneous articles inclusive of packing materials, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.
7. For the supply during 1903-1904 of materials for field service clothing on FRIDAY, the 14th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.
8. For the supply during 1903-1904 of colors on MONDAY, the 17th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.
9. For the services of a Government Auctioneer during 1903-1904, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th November, 1902, at 3 P. M.
10. For the purchase during 1903-1904 of Woollen cuttings &c, on FRIDAY, the [illegible]st November, 1902, at 3 P. M.

H. H. HARVEY-KELLY, Colonel,
Superintendent Army Clothing.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 250 of 1901.

SORABJI PESTONJI DAVAR .... Plaintiff,
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJI POWALLA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of September, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of and in all that the land hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all the lands, hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described;—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 59, new No. 15994, and new Survey No. 1-8167, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3279, and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Mutzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bucshao and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla deceased.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, situate, lying and being at the junction of the old and new Hanuman Street, and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 628, Collector's new No. 2909, old Survey No. 1-1138, and new Survey No. 1609, together with the several messuages, tenements, chawls, building and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1238, and Street Nos. 61-69, Ward No. 1239, and Street Nos. 71-75 Ward No. 1240, and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241, and Street Nos. 83-89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427, and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. (1), Ward No. 1243, and Street No. (2) Ward No. 1244, and Street No. (3), Ward No. 1948, and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1335, and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1236, and Street Nos. 51 to 53, and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1239, and Street Nos. 55, 57, 59, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghellabhai, and on the South by the New Hanuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the Junction of these two roads, on the West by the narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damodar Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties or in the proceeds thereof or in such other moveable property into which the proceeds or any part thereof may have been converted or invested, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees Five hundred each.

6 Municipal Tansa Water 5 per cent Debentures, one piece of nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five piece of nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

25 Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17 Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
6 Shares of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
7 Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
1 Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Central India Mills Company, Limited.
3 Shares of the Peeroo Mahomed Mills Company, Limited.
8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
3 Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company, Limited.
11 Shares of the Wadvan Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
14 Shares of the Dhoolia Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Akola Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
12 Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.
50 Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company, Limited.
10 Shares of the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold. Mining Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Bedham Pile and Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Kemp and Company, Limited.
5 Shares of the Apollo Press Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, K. Sardar Gunj, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ICE MACHINE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—

An ice machine with boiler and engine without pipes.

The above machine can be seen in working order till Saturday, the 6th inst.

Purchaser will have to pay custom duty, etc., and clear away the machine.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 5th September, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

PUT your foot on Imitations. They are worthless frauds. Buy the genuine Singer's Sewing Machines from their 110 branches in India, where you can get direct from the Manufacturers.—SINGER Co. Fort, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

REAL HAND SEWN.—Gent's Black or Tan hand-sewn Shoes, Rs. 5 and 5-10, and Boots Rs. 6-10 and 7-8. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore, Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

GINNING ROLLER SHAFTS.—We credit Clients for their Ginning Shafts when returned to us for full Rollers ready for immediate use of which we always hold stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers, For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation, Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-6-2 per case.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MANDOLINES, from Rs. 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, to 150. All genuine Italian, all Musical Instruments Fittings and Music.—KNIGHT, WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminii.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed. Price Rs. 5 each, Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suiting Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Lustres, Serges, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned the remainder of a consignment of woollen and cotton goods, just landed ex s.s. Caledonia, consisting of:—

All wool super black and blue venetian, jubilee and cord coatings, fancy suiting flannels, white tennis serge, Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whip, cord and vecuna coatings, coloured home-spuns, fancy stripe and check suiting, worsteds, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black diagonal superfine cloth, white and black silk mixed lustres, dark blue twill and military serge, Gymkhana flannels, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 18 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

SALE OF A VICTORIA, HORSE AND HARNESS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p. m.—

1 rubber-tyred victoria, grey horse and harness, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DOOBASH.

SALE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

11 packages photographic chemicals, landed sea water damaged ex s. s. "Weissenfels," consisting of hydrokinone, iron sulphate, ammonium sulphocyanide, rodinal, mattolein, chloride of gold yellow, agfa intensifier, pyrogallic acid, imogen sulphite, agfa reducer, amidol, eikonogen, metol in tablets, sodium sulphite, sodium carbonate, toning and fixing salt neut, vulcanite clips, acid citric, cerat, ammonium bromide, potassium bromide, agfa negative varnish, hyposulphite sodium, potassium oxalate neutr, sodium acetate sodium bicarbonate, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following.

The property of a Parsee gentleman, consisting of tables, chairs, dining table, meatsafe, cupboard, sideboard, marble top table, easychairs, office seats.

1 ebonised semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co., in very good order.
1 D.-B.B.-L gun by W. Greener, in case.
1 D.-B. B.-L. gun by E. M. Reilly and Co. in case.
1 Colts revolver and 1 six-chamber revolver.
1 D.-B B.-L. gun London, fine twist, with implements in case.
1 lot law and other books.

By order of Messrs Kapadia Bros. and on account and at the risk of the concerned.—

Ex. s. s. Eden Hall.

K. B. M. 686-90—5 cases each 200 pairs grey imitation silk bordered Dhooties No. 555, 48 Inches 2-8 to 2-11 yds.

K. B. M 674-5, 679-80, 695—5 cases 1193 pairs grey imitation silk bordered Dhooties 48 Inches, 2-8 to 2-11 yds.

By order of Jugonath Gordhandass of Bombay and on account and at the risk of Bhimraj Fulchand of Calcutta.—

3 Bales 603 pieces Buff and grey Madapollams, 24 yds. 42 inches No. 1200.

AT 2 P. M.

Few ladies' and gents bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built victoria.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT BABOO DHUBOO STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1902, at 4 30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Lookmanjee Currimbhoy and Essoofally Carimbhoy, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of October, 1900:—

All that piece of parcel or land containing by admeasurement 338 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 282 and 292, new No. 7579, old Survey No. 1486, and new Survey No 4636, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No 6858, and street No. 17-33, and all which premises are situate at and on the eastern side of Baboo Dhuboo Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Baboo Dhuboo Street, on or towards the north by a public passage and the house of Memon Mahomed Abba, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of the said Memon Mahomed Abba, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr Kharshedjee D Shroff, Attorney for the Mortgagee, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF ROUND PEARLS.

On TUESDAY the 9th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Allabux Hyderally Javeri and on account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Nagurdas Purmanand,

Strings of Round Pearls about 230 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th September, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau with a bay Arab horse and harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful brave Arab, 14-1 hands, 5 years, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome fast bay waler, 15 hands, 6 years, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, 6 years, 16 hands, lately purchased from the Body Guards, most suitable as Light Horse charger.
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, 8 years, 15-1, biggest weight carrier in Bombay up to 20 stone, perfectly quiet.
1 fox-terrier bitch and a bull bitch.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock Superintendent's bungalow, opposite the Tramway Terminus, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, one mahogany cottage piano by "Venables and Co." London, Edison's Home Phonograph with a lot of cylinders, musical box, banjo, table and hanging lamps; table ornaments, one iron safe, one lathe, carpenter's tools, a lot of pots of plants, &c., the property of A PANTON, Esqr., Acting Superintendent of Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The above now on view.

Property of another gentleman—

1 Stud bred arab horse, 6 years.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF MILL MACHINERY AND STORES by Platt, Asa Lees, Dobson and Barlow, Howard and Bullough, Brooks and Doxey, and other well-known makers, and parts of Machinery useful for Spinning and Weaving Mills.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at Bapty Flour Mill, Falkland Road, on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of Mill machinery and stores and parts of mill machinery consisting of mules, ring frames, roving, interslabbing, and blow-room parts, different kinds of wheels, brackets, and frames, spindles, chains, pulleys, roll stands and rolls, ring rail springs, saddles, &c., too numerous to describe.

The above will be on view from the 6th instant.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

The first sale will commence on TUESDAY the 16th and WEDNESDAY the 17th instant at 1 P.M. each day.

Under instructions from The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., the mortgagees in possession of Messrs S. J. Tellery and Co. assets and effects, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will on the above mentioned days and time sell by Public Auction at 25, Esplanade Road, opposite the Clock Tower, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co., and personal effects of Mr. S. J. Tellery consisting of new and antique shawls, Mirzapore and Amritsar rugs, Delhi, Agra, Madras and Ludhiana embroidery, Rampore chudders, Cutch silk and cotton, Punjab and other phulkaries, Bokhara soojni, Kinkhab and kora silk, Assam and other silks, wax and cotton prints, Cashmere copperware, Moradabad, Jeypore, Benares, Poona and miscellaneous brass ware, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th September, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF GRANT ROAD CROSS LANE.
In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 73 of 1901.
Nurabibi and another.......................Plaintiffs
vs.
Abdul Manan bin Ali and others.........Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 16th September, 1902 the hereditaments and premises hereunder described.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or bungalow built and standing thereon situate, lying, and being on the west side of Grant Road Cross Lane in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 484, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 116, containing by admeasurement (3,496 4-9) three thousand four hundred and ninety-six and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Grant Road Cross Lane, on or towards the west by the ground of Nago Ashumoa, on or towards the north by the ground of Jamasjee Ruttonji, and on or towards the south by the ground of Shree Venkutty Succaram Gopaldas, together with all sorts of trees and plants standing and growing thereon, together also with all and singular houses, out-houses, edifices, buildings, stables, yards, gardens, orchards, backsides, commons, hedges, ditches, ways, waters, watercourses, cockroom, privies, rights, easements and advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore held, used, or enjoyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors, at their Office in Oriental Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two boxes Civil and Marine Engineer's tools.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 5th September, 1902.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., Bombay.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd September 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..............................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 8 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

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PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, CHINA and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point.
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden.
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya.
Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued, TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected, PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1	Prize		1,000
1	Do.		500
1	Do.		250
2	Prizes Rs. 125 each		250
2	Do.	„ 100 „	200
2	Do.	„ 75 „	150
4	Do.	„ 50 „	200
10	Do.	„ 25 „	250
100	Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200	Do.	„ 1 „	200
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Rs. 1-8.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA QUALITY Oil of Lemon, imported direct from the Lemon Groves of Mesina. Passed the Government Chemical Analysers' test for genuineness, Rs. 4-8 per lb. (in ½lb. bottles.) Apply, James Connell, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

WANTED A HEAD READER.

WANTED, for a Local Daily Paper, a properly qualified HEAD READER, with a thorough knowledge of English. Only those who have the required qualifications need apply to Box "No. 5578," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).

FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use

M. O. Fee and Postage extra.

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HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazaar St., Calcutta.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

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II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope ...	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
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Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
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Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad ...	0	12
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For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
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FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

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HIGH CLASS
GENT'S TAILORS,
AND
LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.
38, Esplanade Cross Road,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs.	18·60 were allotted to	Calcutta.
"	3·30	do.	Bombay.
"	8·10	do.	Madras.

Rs. 30·00 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Minimum rate received 3 per cent. Average rate 3·94.

Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.

Total amount sold during week 30,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week 30,00,000
Extra allotments—Nil.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 ex	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 3-4	= plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£35 7-16	= plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24	= — 1-8
Do. 2 months hence	24	= — 1-16
Do. New York	52	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19	= plus 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48 3-4	= plus 1-4
Exchange on New York	4·26 5-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= "
" Short London Bills 2 7-8	"	= "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-4	"	= "
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3	"	= "
6 Do. Do. 3 5-8	"	= "
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-4	"	=
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2	"	= — 1-8

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5 2-32 plus 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed feverish.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·46	4·40	4·37	4·35
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7	plus 6
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·35	4·34	4·34	4·33
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7	plus 7

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	14,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
" " Continent	1,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 1-8 plus 1-8
Futures, month of Dec.	8·63 plus 28
Do. do. March	8·53 plus 26
Coffee	5 5-8

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 5-8 plus 1-8
Futures month of Dec.	8·46 plus 28
Do. March	8·48 plus 27

Closing tone steady.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States s. s. 64 per cent.

Sugar German granulated, 1st marks, 7 1-2, Sept. Oct. Tone dull.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £64-10.
Yellow Metal 6d.
Tin Plates 0-13-6.
Bar iron Belgium £5-2-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.
Para Rubber, 3s. 3d.
Rapeseed, 37 3-4 Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone dull.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday 3rd September 1902 :—

Cotton	1,032 bales.
Wheat	22,083 cwts.
Linseed	1,469 "
Rapeseed	924 "
Gingellyseed	425 "
Poppyseed	398 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	41 "
Rice	1,280 "
Myrabollams	745 "
Cottonseed	335 "

Imports of Treasure ex. s. s. Caledonia from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	2,61,120
Gold Coin	"	75,000

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d to 1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129
Shanghai 30 " "	171
Japan 30 " "	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.

Cash	98-5
1st Settlement	98-2

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready / Forward	9 15
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6 10
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7 3
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready / Forward	8 9
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready / Forward	25 12 to 26
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.	
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec.-Jan.	43 8

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·50	4·44	4·41	4·39
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·40	4·39	4·39	4 38
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5	plus 5

COTTON.—The Agricultural bureau report received this morning has had little effect on our local market, as bazaar dealers are in receipt of private information that little reliance is to be placed upon it. There are more sellers than buyers in the Sutta market at a slight rise on our last quotations, In spot cotton there has been small enquiry from houses for Bengals, and the usual mill purchases are reported. Prices are almost unchanged.

	Fine	F G.	Good	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	...	166 1-2	...	Jany
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	176	...	...	Dec.-Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	177	...	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.G,)	...	177	...	Jan.
Damangaum, Poolgaum.	199	...	...	do.
Akola / Khamgaum / Karanja — Fair staple	...	185	...	do.
Broach	...	...	213 1-2	March.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Rs.	
English Bar Gold	24-2	
China Leaf	23-14	Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11	"
Do New	23-9	"
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-10	"
Bombay " "	23-12	"
English Sovereigns	15-2	
Dragons	15-0	
Silver 17 Betterness	64-6	
Do 17 1-2	64-8	

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer, Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 20-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 ex
3 per cent Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 7-16
Bar Silver	24

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—August 26, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain A E Berry, I M S, of a daughter.

BEAHAN—August 29, at Meerut, the wife of H Rochford Beahan, Civil Engineer, of a daughter.

LAMBERT—August 30, at Wansbeck, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain T S Lambert, East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

WATTS—August 28, at Rby Compound, Trichinopoly, India' the wife of Phillip E Watts, of a son.

DEATH.

MURPHY—August 26, at the General Hospital, Calcutta John Murphy, Survey of India, aged 50 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 0-24m., 0-39 a. Low water 6-8 m., 6-33a.

P. & O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 22nd ult., due to arrive at daylight.

St. Mary's Ex-students' Union Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Banks closed : Hindu Holiday.

The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band stand this evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Haidari entered the docks on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. D. Balduino entered the docks yesterday and the s s. Imaum and the s. s. Bancoora left it yesterday.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.—Shoot at Ghat Cooper to-morrow, Competition : Captain Webb's Cup Distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-10 p. m. Bombay time.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Jamsetjee Temuljee, a Parsi aged sixty-five years, was, on Wednesday, removed from his house in Fort Street to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from the effect of drinking kerosine oil. The man is in a very poor condition and stated that he was tired of life.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra S. S. Malvern via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 9th and 10th instant. Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Idzumi Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7. p. m. on Saturday the 6th instant.

THE RESULT OF A FIT.—Sebasto Fernandez aged thirty, a servant in the employ of Dr. Dinshaw Dorabjee of Frere Road, Fort, while in a fit yesterday fell from the third storey of his master's house into a well below. He was removed from the well and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the right thigh. The injured man has been detained under treatment. He was said to have been subject to fits.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on the 2nd instant says :—Since the 20th August rain has fallen every day and the sun very seldom appears from behind the heavy clouds. Yesterday evening rain descended in torrents at Dhola, Ugalvar, Dhassa, and Tashi giving the record of three and four inches (at Dhola and Tashi) in one hour only. The fields became sheets of water and the rivers Rangoola, Kalooba, and Iswaria over, flowed their banks. At Tasni the line was washed away when a mixed train leaving Dhola at 6, 22, was detained about four hours. A break in the weather will be welcome.

Mr. J. H. Hurst, a government auditor, has been in Kathiawar to inspect treasury offices under the Agency. He and his staff met with an accident while being driven in a carriage from Sougad to Sihore. The carriage collided with a roller placed on the road and upset. No one was hurt.—The Buckland fair was held to-day in a village under Bhownagar when there was a goodly crowd of spectators.—Mr. Harilal, the Magistrate of Rajkote, has been transferred to Pallunpore.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Turner charged Kanjee Dayal, a Hindu mehta, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 4384 in currency notes and cash belonging to his master Kalidas Heerjee. The facts of the case have been reported. The evidence showed that the accused was entrusted with the money by his master on the morning of the 25th August, with instruction to pay Rs. 2,200 in the Bank of Bombay and to pay certain bills with the balance. As the accused did not turn up in the evening, the complainant made inquiries and ascertained that the accused had neither paid the money in the Bank nor had he paid any bills. The same night complainant despatched one of his servants to Ahmedabad, where the accused was traced and subsequently brought down to Bombay. The money misappropriated by him was not found with him. He pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that out of the money entrusted to him, he gave Rs. 3,700 to one Mouji Megji, a dealer in cocoanuts and Rs. 680 to his uncle Rowji Urjoon. The Magistrate remarked that as the offence was a serious one and involved a large sum of money, it was necessary to pass a severe punishment. He sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—Mouji Megji was then charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with receiving and retaining stolen property viz Rs. 3700. The case was remanded.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Pangim correspondent, writing on the 1st instant, says :—

This is the month of flowers, as the Hindus say, and the Christians especially rejoice and dedicate it to the Blessed Virgin, for her nativity is celebrated by all the Catholic churches in the world on the 8th instant. It is a pleasure to see little boys and girls coming daily to church with little baskets and bouquets of flowers, which are placed on the altar dedicated to the Mother of God, whose blessings they implore. You may have something of this sort in Catholic churches on your side, but it cannot surpass or equal what goes on in Catholic countries like this, where the religious spirit is alive.

The cost of living has considerably increased of late, and this is experienced not only by landed proprietors and native gentlemen, but by Europeans in particular, on whom it falls heavily for the salaries of most of them are the same as they were thirty years ago. It is, therefore a very justifiable proceeding on the part of the European Judges and the Attorney-General of the Crown to bring this circumstance to the notice of the Home Government through His Excellency the Governor-General, who is always ready to attend to just and proper representations, hence his recommendations carry weight with the Ministers. The officials in Portuguese Colonies, be they Natives or Europeans, are miserably paid, and so it is no wonder one hears of occasional cases of corruption and bribery, though it must be said to their credit that, in general, they are above suspicion and temptation.

Our Patriarch Archbishop is enjoying himself in Lisbon, and probably awaiting a Cardinal's hat, which, very possibly, will be conferred on his Grace, as he is a favourite of the Propaganda and of the Holy Father Leo XIII. That his Grace deserves the distinction, no one can deny.

The W. I. P. Railway Department is being entirely overhauled by the S. M. Railway Company, who have leased it for 5 years. This arrangement with the S. M. Railway should have been effected long ago. It now remains for Capt. Abilio de Sa, the able Fiscal Director of the Portuguese Railway, to assist in and promote the satisfactory working of the line.

We have had copious falls of rain during the last ten days, and the palpitation and fears on the part of agriculturists and Batcaras have disappeared and all are now merry and contented with the prospect of bumper crops.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, presiding.

ADDITION OF FLOORS TO OLD HOUSES.

COMMISSIONER'S POWER.

The Commissioner forwarded an amended statement giving the additional information called for in the Corporation resolution dated the 17th April last. The statement showed that during the half year ending the 31st December last additional floor or floors had been allowed to be added to twenty five houses in the city. The total height of the buildings, including the floors added to them, ranged from twenty to fifty-six feet, while the width of the streets where the buildings were located varied from fifteen to sixty feet. On the general question of the power of the Commissioner to limit the height of all buildings to one and a half times the width of the street on which the building abuts, the Commissioner stated that under the existing Municipal Act and Bye-laws he had no power to prevent additional storeys being built on houses erected prior to 1897 (the year when Bye-law No. 30 came into effect) nor, when such old buildings are pulled down and rebuilt within two years, can he do more than limit the height of the new building to that of the old one which it replaces and permanently prohibit the future erection of additional storeys on such rebuilt house. In other cases the height of the building is regulated by the width of the street provided that width is not greater than 50 feet.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that the Commissioner's letter be recorded, which was agreed to.

HEALTH CAMPS AND WATER CHARGE.

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee :—"That the letter, dated the 8th May 1902, from Mr. Govind Balaji Kher, L. M. & S., President, Brahman Health Camps, Marine Lines, asking for exemption of the camps from payment of water-tax together with the Commissioner's report thereon, dated the 19th July 1902, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that Mr. Kher be informed that the water charge fixed for health camps—Re. 1 per connection—is a nominal one, and the Corporation see no reason why it should not be paid by the Brahman Camps.

Mr. James Mcdonald moved that Mr. Govind Balaji Kher be informed in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cashinath moved an amendment that the Standing Committee be informed that the Corporation considered it undesirable to levy any water tax on the health camps on the Kennedy Sea Face, which had hitherto been exempted from this tax. Mr. Dhakjee said that in order to encourage people to came out during the prevalence of plague a promise was given that no water charge would be levied from these camps and that all facilities would be provided for them with regard to the sanitation.

Several members supported the views expressed by the mover of the amendment. It was contended that the charge of one rupee for each connection, which might be a straw to the Corporation, was a great thing for the poor residents of the camps.

Mr. Macdonald explained that the promise was made for one year only.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

PORTABLE HYDRAULIC BOILER TEST PUMPS.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald the Corporation resolved to sanction the purchase of a portable hydraulic boiler test pump manufactured by Messrs W. H. Bailey & Company at a cost not exceeding Rs. 200.

PAWAI WATER WORKS.

With reference to Corporation resolution dated 7th July last, the Commissioner forwarded copy of a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer Water Works, submitted by the Executive Engineer, who agreed with the views expressed in the report. The Water Engineer in his report stated : Pawai Lake has no independent main, and the water can only be utilized by pumping it through the 32" main. The quality of the water is such that it cannot be used unfiltered. It cannot therefore be used simultaneously with Vehar water and, owing to the cost of pumping, it would be very uneconomical to substitute Pawai for Vehar water, unless such an improbable contingency as that of Vehar Lake being emptied were to occur. Pawai water could only be economically used for the supply of Kurla or possibly of Thana, the elevation not being sufficient to reach Bandora, and before it could be so utilized, it would be necessary to construct filters and lay a new main from it. When the new 48" main is extended to Vehar and it becomes possible to draw a larger quantity from that Lake, it may prove worth while to raise a portion of the contents of Pawai to the Vehar filters by means of hydraulic ram or turbine; at present there would be no object in doing so. For the present the Water Engineer regrets his inability to suggest any means of turning this source of supply to account, having due regard to economy.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the matter be referred to a committee already appointed by the Corporation to consider the advisability or otherwise of supplying water to the outlying districts with a request to consider how far Pawai Lake could be utilized for supplying water to outlying districts.

TRANSPORT OF MEAT.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Executive Engineer who proposed that meat be transported from Bandora Slaughter Houses to Bombay by means of motor waggons instead of by large vans drawn by bullocks. The present system subjected the bullocks to overwork and involved delay. The Commissioner approved of the Executive Engineer's proposal and recommended that a trial be made with one van.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak the Corporation approved of the proposal made by the Commissioner to have a trial made with one van, and further resolved that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee they would be prepared to make the necessary grant.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE PREVENTION OF MALPRACTICES.

The Corporation considered the report made by the committee appointed by them to consider such portions of the amended draft Municipal Act as refer to Municipal elections. The Committee stated :—

The proposed amendments were good in themselves, but not sufficient to attain the object the Corporation have in view, namely, the securing of greater purity in the election of Councillors. It seemed to them that the only effective way of checking frauds is a very careful preparation of the Election Roll and the identification of persons who go to the polling place to record their votes as the persons whose names are mentioned in the Election Roll, with adequate penalties for false personation and false identification. The Committee were aware that there are many difficulties in the preparation of a thoroughly accurate and correct roll of electors, but the Commissioner should do all in his power to ensure the utmost accuracy possible. Then, before a person is allowed to record his vote, an identification of him as the actual person whose name is in the Election Roll, by a Justice of the Peace or a Fellow of the University, or a Municipal or Government officer in receipt of a salary of not less than Re. 100 per mensem, or by the candidate for election, should be insisted upon. False personation as well as false identification, and the abetment thereof, should be made severely penal.

These measures might possibly to some extent diminish the number of electors who would be willing to come forward to register their votes, but that will be a much smaller evil than the one now prevailing, which, the Committee are hopeful, it will most effectively check.

The following further measures will also, the Committee think, be useful for attaining the object in view :—

(1) Section 23 (p) of the Municipal Act provides as follows :—

"The Commissioner shall, as soon as may be hear, and decide upon all challenges and other objections, if any, to or regarding the poll, made to him in writing not later than five o'clock in the afternoon of the day after the poll, and cause lists to be prepared of the valid votes given for each candidate. The said lists and the voting papers on which they are based shall be kept in the Commissioner's office, unless called for in the meantime by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court for the purpose of any appeal, for three months." The Committee think it should be made clear that it is obligatory on the Commissioner to publish lists of names of voters, and the number of votes given by each voter, and the candidate or candidates for whom them have been given. These should be ready for issue simultaneously with the declaration of the result of the election, and be issued to candidates only on payment of a reasonable fee. And the time for appeal, by unsuccessful candidates, to the Small Causes Court, should be 15 days from the publication of the abovementioned lists. (2) If as a result of the enquiry before the Small Causes Court, any unsuccessful candidate who has appealed is proved to have secured a larger number of valid votes than a successful candidate, the Chief Judge should have power to declare him duly elected in place of the successful candidate, provided always that he is satisfied that such candidate, has not himself been guilty of any unlawful practices in connection with the election. The Committee beg therefore to recommend the Corporation to take steps to have the Municipal Act amended on the lines above indicated.

To the above report Dr. Sukhia had appended a minute of dissent.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the report be recorded and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would include in the list. called for by a previous resolution, further amendments to give effect to the suggestions made by the Committee.

Mr. Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail seconded the resolution which was adopted.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION ACT.

The Corporation considered the report of the Committee appointed to frame rules under the wild Birds' Protection Act, 1887, to prevent the sale in Bombay of game, or the skins, or feathers of birds, which have been caught or killed during their breeding season.

Mr. E. H. Aitken moved that the report be approved and adopted and that the draft rules submitted by the Committee be notified in accordance with clause 4 of section 3 of the wild Birds' Protection Act ; it being announced that it was the intention of the Corporation to take them into consideration at their monthly meeting to be held in December 1902.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta doubted whether the people of Bombay knew what the breeding season of the birds was, just as well as people in the moffussil. He thought the rules were taken from the Ahmedabad Municipality, but they should know that what was applicable to the moffussil Municipalities, might not be applicable to the Bombay Municipality. He suggested certain alterations in the rules, which were accepted by the mover of the proposition.

The proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

ACTION AGAINST A SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIETY.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court on August 6 an action was brought before Mr. Justice Buckley by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd, against the Army Navy and Civil Service Co-operative Society of South Africa, Ltd.

The plaintiff company complained of the name taken by the defendant company on its registration and moved for an interlocutory injunction under the circumstances mentioned in his Lordship's judgment.

Mr. Warmington, K. C., Mr. Buckmaster, K. C. and Mr. George Cave appeared for the defendants Mr. Henry Terrel, K. C., and Mr. Elgood appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice Buckley, in delivering judgment, said that in 1871 there was registered a company called the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (Limited), which had carried on business for over 30 years, and which had its office at 105, Victoria-street, Westminster. It had depots or branches at Bombay and Calcutta and had done business—not of a trivial kind—in South Africa. There had also been for many years in this country a company called the Civil Service Co-operative Society (Limited). On April 24, 1902, the defendant company was incorporated, and the plaintiff company moved for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the defendant company from using or carrying on business under its present name or under any other name which included the name of the plaintiff company or was similar to or only colourably different from that name or so nearly resembled the same as to be calculated to deceive the public or to induce the belief that the business of the defendant company was the business of the plaintiff company or in any way connected therewith. The law was reasonably plain after the numerous decisions as to it, If a person using his own name added the name of a brother or son, and traded under such a style as "Turton and Sons", and the statement that he was so trading was truthful, and law did not allow other persons to say that they were entitled to have him restrained, subject to the modification expressed in "Reddaway v. Banham (1896, A C, 199)—viz, unless the name used had acquired a secondary meaning, in which case the whole merit of the description, its one virtue for the defendants purposes—to use the Lord Macnaghten's language—lay in its duplicity. The present case was not one of using a person's own name but a case of the assumption of a name at the free will of the persons using it. On registering a company under the Companies Acts, subject to acting legally, the persons registering might take what name they liked. The defendant company had assumed a certain name. The plaintiff company had no monopoly in the words "army and navy" or "co-operative society," either alone or in conjunction, but it might be entitled to restrain any one who was using the name fraudulently or who by adopting it was taking the plaintiff company's property in such a way that persons who were about to trade with it were affected. The question whether that would be the effect was a question of fact. Had the defendant company acted fraudulently or so as to injuriously affect the plaintiff company's business ? The defendant company said there was no fraud and that there was no injury of the plaintiff company in South Africa. But the defendant company's place of business was at 25, Victoria street, Westminster, and persons ordering goods for South Africa might send to Victoria-street, simply and employ one of the companies when he intended to employ the other. The defendant company in May, 1902, had issued a prospectus and obtained some application for shares, and in July, 1902, it had issued another prospectus, in response to which it had received about 25,000 further applications. The plaintiff company had received letters from various persons showing that confusion of the two names had been occasioned. There was evidence of probability of deception by people thinking that the defendant company was an offshoot or connexion of the plaintiff company. The names of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society and the Civil Service Co-operative Society were very well known, and it might well be that people would think that there had been an amalgamation of or some arrangement between the two societies. "North Cheshire and Manchester Brewery Company v. Manchester Brewery Company" (1889, A C., 83) showed that that was a question for his Lordship. In "Saunders v. Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada" (1894, 1 Ch., 537), as the defendant company's counsel had pointed out, the injunction was refused, but that case was really an authority against the defendant company. The defendants had for years carried on the business of life insurance in Canada under that name and had simply come to England and extended their business to that country. That case was within the "Turton v. Turton" (42 Ch. D., 128) class. In his Lordship's judgment, whether the defendant company's name was or was not used fraudulently, the use of the name would lead to confusion in trade and cause an interference with the plaintiff company's property—not in the words, but in the sense that the public would deal with the defendant company. There must, therefore, be an interlocutory injunction against the defendant company, which would, however, be allowed four weeks within which it could take the proper steps to change its name.

Before Lord Justice Vaughan Williams and Lord Justice Mathew the case again came up on appeal by the defendants from an order made by Mr. Justice Buckley on August 6 by which he restrained the defendants from using or carrying on business in their present name of Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of South Africa, Limited, or under any other name so including or similar to the name of the plaintiff company.

After some argument it was agreed with the sanction of the court that within one month from the date of the hearing of the appeal the defendant company should change their name to the Naval Military and Civil Service Co-operative Society of South Africa, Limited, and that the hearing should be treated as the trial of the action, and that the defendant company should pay the costs of the action and of the appeal.

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THERE was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present at the evening entertainment held at the Byculla Girls' School last evening. The hall was prettily decorated with flowers and garden pots. The programme included a commedietta, instrumental and vocal music, and a farce. The secretary and the staff of the institution and the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the performance are to be congratulated upon the complete success which attended the entertainment.

THE District Magistrate of Allahabad is at present conducting an investigation into the case of Ala Ram Swami Sanyasi, a Hindu ascetic, under Section 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The section relates to the security for good behaviour of persons disseminating seditious matter or matter which is calculated to cause a riot. It is alleged that the Swami used obscene language with regard to the Arya Somaj. The Swami, who is of the orthodox Hindu party, says in defence that he ran down the tenets of the Arya Somaj because they conveyed disloyalty. The case, which is a somewhat unusual one, is exciting a good deal of interest in Native society.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

Thursday :—The storm in Guzarat has retired to the north west and is entering Sind this morning. Heavy rain has continued in Guzarat and South Rajputana and has extended to lower Sind. Ahmedabad has received 5 inches, Rajkot 4, Hyderabad in Sind 3 1-2 ; Deesa 3, Dwarka and Mount Abu 2 1-2 ; and Bhuj two inches. Showers have fallen in Burma, north east India, Simla and Mussoorie hills and the submontane districts. The only heavy falls reported are 13 inches at Tavoy, and 3 at Jaipaiguri Another depression is apparently forming in the Bay.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nurani, Captain P. J. Morgan which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Calcutta via coast ports, experienced from Alleppy to Bombay north-west squalls with heavy rain. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Company's steamer Haidari, Captain H. F. Hill, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Mauritius, met with moderate to fresh wind and fine weather.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4ST SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hisar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Mooltan.—Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Gingelly large area sown this year. Cotton and food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Delhi.—Bright. no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Showery. All crops doing well.

Khamgaom.—Continues clody. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over District. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Heavy continuous rain. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Heavy continues rain. Has every appearrnce of a continued fall. Cotton sowing making good progress, Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains sowing has made fair progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Showery. Continues cloudy. Rain general over district.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Barsi.—Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton prospects much improved.

Sholapur.—Bright no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & CO.'S)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	41	19
September 4th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	37
Total	41	53

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 4TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight fall at Karachi Dwarka and Bhaj, the pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise almost everywhere. Gradients are steep.

Winds are cyclonic in Guzarat, Central India, Rajputana and the greater part of the Bombay Presidency, and have been fresh to strong in Gujarat and at Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Belgaum and moderate to light elsewhere.

A general reduction in both the day and night temperature is perceptible in Rajputana and Guzarat due to heavy rain. Elsewhere temperature shows a tendency to rise. The maximum temperature varied from 110° at Jacobabad to 76° at Rajkot and the minimum from 83° at Jacobabad to 64° at Bangalore.

The sky is generally less cloudy than yesterday.

Heavy rain has fallen in Cutch, Kathiawar Guzarat, Ahmedabad reporting 4·87, Rajkot 3·84, Deesa 3·00, Dwarka 2·40 and Bhuj 2·14. Colombo, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Amraoti, Jamnagar and Karachi also report over an inch. 15 other stations received light to moderate showers.

The storm continues to move in a west-north-westerly direction towards Lower Sind. It has much decreased in intensity and to-day its centre lies somewhere midway between Karachi and Deesa. Weather is still squally and disturbed in Cutch, Kathiawar, Guzarat and Sind and general rain is likely there. Weather is favourable for general rain in light or moderate showers along the coast from Mangalore to Bombay. In Berar, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and the Bombay Presidency local rain is to be expected.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. A. K. Cama, B. A., L.L.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Janjira, during the absence of Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I. C. S., on leave, or pending further orders.

The appointment of Mr. Lodovico Boggiano as acting Consul for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Mr. C. Boggiano is officially recognised.

Captain G. M. Rolland, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, acts as Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wapshare proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S.. pending further orders.

Mr. K. A. Reinold, First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days.

Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Northern Division, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliot, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of three months' furlough on medical certificate.

The Honourable Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., is appointed a Member of the Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., resigned.

The Right Reverend Bishop J. MacArthur, D. D., is granted leave on medical certificate for five months from the 6th September.

The services of Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Home Department from the date of his return from furlough.

Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks (earned by Famine duty) with effect from the 15th September.

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., acts as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. J. Mead, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.

The Reverend H. A. C. Herbert, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 25th August.

Under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians is granted to Mr. E. W. McGavin, Lay Missionary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W Fowls, sailed yesterday, for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 120 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Deo Balduino, 3,014 tons, Captain O Canepa, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Genoa, 18th August, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant, from Calcutta, 8th August, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,563 tons, Captain H F Hill, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Mauritius, 22nd August, with a cargo of sugar and 4 cabin and 35 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th August, should be regarded as full weather working days ; Saturday 30th August, as a non-working day and Friday, 29 August, Monday and Tuesday, 1st and 2nd September as half working days for vessels in the Princes and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Crescent	804	Raffin			M H Cassum
Terrier	1008	Kamfjard			R S & Co
Pemba	986	Grand			M M & Co
Pekin	2592		Japan	1-9	P & O Co
Kilwa	993	Hirst			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Raddock			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye	Stream	2-9	C Naravendas
Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	P Gulf	14-9	B&P S N Co
Nurani	2870	Morgan			T M & Co
Deo Balduino	3014	Canepa			F R S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Idzumi Maru	2372	Horton	Kobe	6-9	N Y Kaisha
E & F	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	20-9	P & O Co
K	Haidari	1563	Hill	Mauritius		B & P S N Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein			Shepr'd & Co
M	Sultan	1781	Abrens			A Strandes
O	Moshtari	1111	Davison	R Sea Port	6-9	B&PSNCo
Q	Kt Commander	2731	Durant	Hull	6-9	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Mahmed	Bhownagar	6-9	Shpr'd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	6-9	Do
Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Mangalore	5-9	Do
Courland	760	Esmail	G Ports	6-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Ranee	3631	Craig	Calcutta	7-9	T M & Co
6	Ballaarat	2860	Peters	China	10-9	P & O S N Co
7	Sirsa	1675	Whitehead	Zanzibar	8-9	M M & Co
9	Austria	4879	Androvich	Calcutta	6-9	A L S N Co
12 & 13	Fersia	4193	Barcham	London	6-9	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Hurst	Karachi	5-9	M M & Co
15	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Karachi	7-9	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Canara	1215	Stebbing	Calcutta	7-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Haidari s	Hill	Mauritius, Aug 22
	Nurani s	Morgan	Calcutta, Aug 8
	Deo Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, Aug 18
4	Java s	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf
	Capri s	Belsitto	Hongkong

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Imaum s	Penberthy	Antwerp
	Simla s	Alton	Persian Gulf
	Bancoora s	MacLean	Zanzibar, &c
	Ellora s	Forbes	Calcutta, &c
	Bhundara s	Vaudin	Calcutta, &c
	Henry Bolckow s.	Fowls	Persian Gulf

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Moshtari, for Persian Gulf.
" Haidari, for Jeddah, &c.
" Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Canara, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 1—Steamer Nerbudda, Hanywood, Rangoon 29th August.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 1—Steamer Purnea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Arrived from
30	Seranda	Melbourne
30	Flamingo	Calcutta
Sept. 2	Kohinur	Bombay

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Itria arrived here from Calcutta this morning.

SUEZ, SEPTEMBER, 4.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arcadia with the outward Mails of the 29th August left here at 6 a.m. to-day.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant.

The Florio-Rubatino Company's steamer Bisagno from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR HULL.

Kt Commander s—1,254 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—2 bales carpets, R S N Talati and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—6 cwt ivory, N Ahmed ; 3 cases peacock feathers, N M Raisee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 440 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Idzumi Maru s—2 cases peacock feathers, N M Raisee ; 35 cwt kismiss, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—25 bales twist, S Dossabhoy and Co ; 400 bales twist E Noordin and Co ; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Idzumi Maru s—100 bales cotton, J Dossa and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th September.

There will be shooting at Colaba, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 3-30 p.m., for all members.

By Order.
HEUGH S. SYMONS, Lieut.
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th September 1902.

1. Colonel C B Mayne's next lecture on Field Fortifications and Defence of Posts, &c., will take place on Tuesday the 9th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Town Hall. The Commanding Officer hopes that the attendance of members will be as numerous as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1902.

HANDICAPS.

The September Stakes—7 furlongs—Record Reign 10 7 Beadsman 9 12, Dioptrics 9 4, Alix 8 12, Veneda 8 11, Swiftsure 8 10, Firecracker 8 7, Fitzeros 8 6, Ayrdale 8 6, Planet 8 4, Roscommon 8 2, Stoddart 7 8, Orion 7 7, Repetition 6 6, and Response 6 0.

The New Stand Stakes—1 Mile—Brigand 9 3, Reyal 8 3, Narunjee 8 1, Mahkoom 8 0, The Robber 7 11, Chand 7 4, Wild Fox 7 3.

Consolation Plate—5 furlongs—Min 9 5, Malice 8 4. Cinder 8 2, Beecless 10, Freetrade 7 13, Alma 7 4, Beryl 6 12, Patrician 6 9, Ena 6 7.

The New Lawn Stakes—6 furlongs—Greyleg 9 3. Leader 8 11, Shalboob 8 6, Cocoa 7 12, Shah Jehan 7 10, Duldul 7 7, Flashlight 7 7, Murfus 7 6. Malabar 7 5, Shelter 7 4, Mosumma 7 3, Nasaralla 7 0, Young Taisseer 7 0, and Magistrate 6 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

The Closed Plate—1-2 mile—Tirah 12 0, Hoosainee 11 4, Saracen 11 1, Murfus 10 12, Guinea Gold 10 11, Sweet William 10 9, Rocket 10 8, Bonnie Lad 10 8, Regret 10 6, Scots Grey 10 4, Omar 10 3, Prince Diamond 10 2, Pallonjee 10 0, Burgomaster 9 13, Challenger 9 11, and Bundela 9 4.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Sept. 1902.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers, everywhere.

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& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

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In light grey mixtures, plain and striped,
at Rs. 3, per yard, 54 inches wide.
In checks and dark mixtures plain and striped,
at Rs. 3-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
at Rs. 2, per yard, 54 inches wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNELS,
at Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54 inches wide.
SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges,
from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS,
(Fawn checks).
at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS.
from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES,
at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS
at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREAT COATINGS
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard,
54 inches wide,

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LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

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3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3-4.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3-8.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

In case of order for one dozen or more of one kind Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station free.

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
BOMBAY.

FREE WHEEL.
BEST QUALITY Ball-bearing Free Wheel will be fitted to any Cycle at Rupees fifteen.
Rs. a. p.
DUNLOP COVER 18 0 0
DUNLOP AIR TUBE with valve 6 8 0
E. & J. COVER 13 0 0
ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL-PLATING and all kinds of FINE WORKS be done at our own Factory at reasonable charges.
BEST ENGLISHCYCLES from .... Rs. 175 0
LARGE STOCK OF CYCLE ACCESSORIES.
VATCHA BROS.
GIRGAUM AND MEDOW ST. BOMBAY.

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GRAND
PIANOFORTES.
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THESE MAGNIFICENT
INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.

CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
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KEMP'S CHIRETTONES.
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TESTIMONIAL.
"I was suffering from a heavy cold and your "CHIRETTONES" cured me in 24 hours."

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PERFECT
of all German PIANOS
GEBRÜDER KNAKE'S
New Indian Model.
PERFECT
In Tone and Touch and thoroughly durable. Can be seen and tried at
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
Do. NATURAL GREY,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1902.

THE CROPS IN INDIA.

SEASON for season the state of the crops throughout India appears to be quite up to the average. Now that Bombay generally has received such copious downfalls, the prospects of agriculture all over the country are fairly good, and much of the anxiety that arose earlier in the monsoon season has been dispelled. During the week ended the 23rd ultimo, the rainfall was fairly good in all parts of Madras except Madura and Tinnevelly, where only light showers were received. In these districts more water is required for purposes of irrigation, and a little rain would do good in Bellary. A fairly heavy rainfall was received in Bengal, but some districts are in need of more. On the other hand, damage to crops by floods is reported from parts of Rangpur and Champaran, in the Sitamarhi sub-division of the Muzaffarpur district, and in the Darbhanga district and Bhagalpur. Early rice and jute are being harvested, and speaking generally of the province the prospects of the season are good. In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh more rain is everywhere required Indeed, in Bareilly the rice crop is beginning to wither, and in Cawnpore also the crops are suffering. The transplantation of rice has been retarded in several parts of the province although, wherever possible, irrigation is being resorted to. In the Punjab, more or less rain has fallen in nearly all the districts, and the showers have proved very beneficial to the standing crops. The recent rain seems to have had a salutary effect on things in general. On irrigated lands the condition of the crops is very good, but on lands which have not this opportunity of obtaining supplies of water the plants have withered in many places. In most districts more rain is badly needed. Good rain fell during the week in the Central Provinces, the falls being especially heavy in Mandla and Sambalpur. Most of the districts now report that the crops are in good condition, although some of the crops on light soils have been somewhat damaged by the drought. More rain is urgently required in the rice tracts. In Mysore, the agricultural outlook is now good, rain having fallen all over the province. In Coorg and Berar also the standing crops are doing well, and the prospects of the season are fairly bright. Hyderabad reports a similar condition of things, but in Rajputana, although the recent rains have considerably benefited the growing plants, in many places the crops have been completely lost owing to the drought. Agricultural operations are in progress in all the Agencies of Central India, but although the rain recently received has greatly benefited the growing plants as a rule, some damage has been done in the Sabalgarh and Bajrangarh parganas of Gwalior and Dhar. In other parts of India more or less favourable conditions are reported.

Judging by the season reports from the various districts for the week ended the 3rd instant, conditions in Guzerat now appear to be all that could be desired. Following the very satisfactory rainfall of the previous week, other heavy falls of rain were received all over the district, and the average fall for the week was about eight inches. Sind still needs more rain, although more or less satisfactory downpours were received in that part of the Presidency during the week. The crops in the Konkan are doing well, and, except in some parts of the Deccan, the supply of rain has been adequate for immediate needs, and there are promises of satisfactory harvest. In the Southern Mahratta country, too, an abundant supply of moisture has been obtained. Examining the conditions in Guzerat more closely, we find that in Ahmedabad the rainfall for the week amounted to a little over five inches. The standing crops were thriving, and a short break in the rainfall was needed in order to provide an opportunity for the sowing of tobacco and jowari. Eight inches of rain was received in the Panch Mahals, and there also, under the beneficent influence of this supply of moisture, the young crops are coming on capitally. In Kaira, about ten inches of rain fell during the week, and agricultural operations are now proceeding rapidly. The sowing of jowari, bajri, and kodra is nearly completed. In Broach the condition and prospects of the various crops are also good. During the week there was a slight fall in some classes of food grains. Conditions in Surat are all that could be desired. As has already been mentioned, there is a number of districts in Sind which complain of an insufficiency of moisture. Karachi received a fairly good supply during the week, but in Sukkar more rain is urgently needed, and in some talukas the crops are withering. In Larkhana also the agricultural situation is critical owing to the scarcity of moisture, and on the Upper Sind frontier the crops are green, but have been partially injured by grasshoppers. In several districts of the Deccan there is great scarcity of water, and in Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur the crops have begun to wither. Elsewhere in the Presidency the agricultural position is fairly good.

RAILWAY SPEED. To railway travellers in India accustomed to a speed of thirty and a possible thirty five or forty miles an hour, reports of the races to Scotland, and the performances of the French rapides read like romance. It may come to pass in the now dim and distant future that we shall require greater speed and it is satisfactory to know that the railway authorities can give it when the demand shall arise. The running of the mail trains between Bombay and Calcutta and the Poona race specials has shown what can be done, and what has been done on the lines which most immediately concern Bombay can probably be achieved on others more remote,—except, perchance, those which would have to depend on the efforts of the cheap German-made engines with which they have been inflicted. In most cases the permanent way on Indian lines is capable of withstanding the greatly increased strain which extra speed would entail. But the time is not yet. Those who wish still further to diminish the hours occupied in crossing the peninsula will welcome the statistics and calculations which Mr. H. G. Archer has prepared for them in the pages of the new "Pall Mall Magazine" as to the capabilities of British and French express engines. If trains on lines in those two countries can run at from sixty to seventy miles an hour, it is probable ours can, for though it cannot be gainsaid that some of our lines are not quite newly laid, no more are those of France. Until July 1899 the supremacy of the British Railways in the matter of speed was unrivalled. But when the race to Aberdeen commenced the matter created much excitement amongst French railway officials, who deplored the fact that nothing approaching the speed acquired in England had been attempted on their own lines. From that time forth French engineers have devoted their attention to speed. The results have been satisfactory both to the traveller and the railways concerned. As Mr. Archer says, the French trains perform what they promise in the time-tables. Their punctuality is marvellous, and when they are a minute or so out it is generally on the right side. He does not see the necessity for electric railways to secure greater speed as it can be secured without and he holds that the splendid train services of the Northern Company of France prove that we are by no means near the limit of speed of locomotives. As to whether higher speed will pay, Mr. Archer writes: "If we are to judge from the experience of the Northern of France, we should say it does; for this line, which runs the fastest trains in Europe, pays the highest dividend of any railway company."

Whenever it is sought to belittle the French trains, one stock argument, it seems, is always made use of—namely, that their weight cannot compare with the weight in England. This is not always untrue, for some of the Northern Company's in the season exceed three-hundred tons. It is shown that the down trains from Paris to Arras do a break of 120 miles in 117 minutes, and there is nothing on British railways to approach this remarkable performance. Yet, taken all round, French trains do not attain anything approaching the average rate of express speed in England. The French code limits the speed on main lines to 75 miles an hour, and this regulation is enforced so that there are no such rapid descents as are experienced by innumerable express trains in England. Again the French permanent way is inferior to the English. "Viewed through the spectacles of the engine cab, a British railroad appears to be as well kept as a private carriage drive whereas the French can only be compared to a country lane, for it is untidily ballasted and over-run with weeds." Frightful curves, cross-overs, and facing points, "which would make the hair of a British superintendent of line stand on end with horror" disfigure the French lines and tell against the speed as a general rule, but the express engines are magnificently built, oscillate very little, and accidents are very few. This is the more remarkable seeing that the signal-boxes at some of the most important junctions are trusted to women. On many of the French lines, the rails are merely pinned to the ties, not chained as in England, and if it is safe to run quick trains on light rails thus set, it surely would not be unsafe to run fast trains on the Indian lines.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. ANOTHER increase in the rate of mortality in the city of Bombay occurred during the week ended Tuesday last, and the figure is now as high as 45·23, rather unsatisfactory as compared with the rate of a week or two ago, but still not at all alarming and a considerable improvement both on last year's figure and the average for the five years, both of which were over 56. The deaths from respiratory diseases to which the increase in the rate during the past few weeks has been ascribed, rose rather than declined, and in one or two other respects the health of the city was not so good as it has been earlier this season. The mortality was more evenly distributed over the city than is usually the case, although Tarwadi, owing to general causes, once more showed by far the heaviest rate of any of the districts. This figure—81·69—was larger than has been the case even in that unhealthy quarter of the town for some time past. In Byculla, where there were a remarkably large number of deaths from lung diseases, and also a considerable mortality from diarrhœa and other diseases of the digestive system, a rate of 65·8 per thousand per annum was recorded, and in Phanaswadi, where the figure was almost as high, the same disease was responsible for the greatest number of deaths. Mandvi, Bhuleshwar, Cumbharwada, Girgaon, and Kamathipura also registered rates of over 50. The high death-rate amongst Jains is more noticeable this week than before, the figure being 113·13. This is due to the large number of plague deaths which occurred among the community. The Hindus, as a whole, suffered rather heavily, diseases of the respiratory system being responsible for a hundred deaths amongst the community. Amongst Europeans there were six deaths, and the rate per thousand per annum was 25. There was an increase during the week in the number of deaths from plague, the figure increasing from 35 to 42. The number of deaths in the same period last year, however, was over 200, and the average for the five years is 109. There is really nothing to be alarmed at, therefore, because the number of deaths from the disease is higher than it has been for a couple of months. The figures in respect of mortality from pulmonary diseases are even more unsatisfactory than they were last week. From ordinary diseases of the respiratory system there were no less than 150 deaths, an increase of over 70 on last year's figures, and a considerable increase on the mean total for the same period during the past five years. From one standpoint, however, they are more encouraging. Just as ordinary diseases of the lungs have increased, so has phthisis declined. Whereas the figure for the same period last year was no less than 203, the total during the week under comment was only 42—a very gratifying decline indeed. Classed together, these two departments of disease also show an encouraging decline, but in view of the exceptional circumstances it is rather misleading to take them together. Fevers were responsible for 85 deaths against 80 last week. This figure is, however, a very big improvement on last year's total. Respiratory diseases and phthisis were again responsible for nearly a third of the deaths, and at the present time it may be said that the rate of mortality depends upon the hold those diseases have upon the city.

THE I. C. S. CRICKET TEAM. THE team which the Indian Civil Service has been able to put in the field against the Poona Gymkhana in the match that was brought to a conclusion yesterday will perhaps surprise those who are not aware of the array of cricketing talent from which it was drawn. Teams representative of the Indian Civil Service have on several occasions taken the field during the last decade, but we doubt if any side which has ever represented the service has quite come up to the strength of the team which did duty against Poona in the match alluded to. It was not a thoroughly representative eleven, several disappointments being experienced in getting the side together, but, taken individually, the players composing it were for the most part cricketers of no mean ability. With the players scattered about all over the Presidency, the raising of a team was almost as difficult an undertaking as that experienced by the Presidency Selection Committee, and in spite of this drawback it is pleasant to find that most of the districts which boast of elevens were represented by one or more players. Thus Poona had three representatives, Bombay, Satara, and Khandesh, two each, and Dharwar and Ahmedabad one each. As giving an idea of the cricketing resources of the Indian Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency, at the present time, we may mention that the following are all keen exponents of the game:—Messrs. A. D. Younghusband, J. J. Heaton, M. C. Gibb, R. Knight, J. Sladen, C. W. M. Hudson, G. S. Curtis, S. R. Arthur, J. H. Du Boulay, F. G. Pratt, L. C. Crump, W. W. Drew, C. N. Seddon, C. A. Kincaid, W. C. Shepherd, E. L. Sale, P. J. Mead, G. F. Keatinge, H. D. Rendall, C. S. Campbell, R. E. A. Elliott, C. H. Blathwayt, and F. W. Allison. A glance through this list will suffice to show that a fully representative team would be a very formidable side to meet. Although without the services of Messrs. Gibb, Du Boulay, Hudson, and Rendall, the team are to be congratulated on the display they gave, the cricket of Messrs. Campbell, Knight, Sale, and Elliott, in particular, being a bright feature of the two days' play.

SIX Boers from the Bagshai camp tried to get away with a consignment of repatriated prisoners, who left last week, but were detected and turned back at Kalka to await their turn.

EVEN distant Ladak had its rejoicings on Coronation day. The proceedings included a devil dance by Lamas in the residency compound and a dinner given by the Resident to seventy of the principal Hindus, Mahomedans and Buddhists of Ladak.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 2 was 675, giving a death rate of 45·23 per annum per thousand as against 56·08 the corresponding period of last year, and 59·51 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 87 died from fevers; 42, plague; 5, small-pox; 10, measles; 1, cholera; 3, leprosy; 53, phthisis; 60, diseases of the nervous system; 150, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 40, still-born; 84, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 20; Lingast 0; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 330; Hindu low caste, 88; Musalman, 135; Parsee, 30; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 2; European, 6; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 2; other and unknown castes, nil. The total number of births was 336 as against 312 the corresponding period of last year, and 261 the average over the past five years.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and a common jury, Syed Ibrahim Syed Manik and Tajoo Allawoodin were convicted of counterfeiting King's coin and possessing instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, and were sentenced to transportation for seven years each, his Lordship remarking that the offence was a very serious one.

THE registration of partnerships is a question which has been agitated in the commercial world of India for many a year. It is satisfactory therefore to learn that native merchants in Calcutta propose to move the Government to adopt measures for the compulsory registration of firms paying above Rs. 100 as income-tax per year in all Presidency towns and centres of commerce. Owing to the absence of such registration great inconvenience, it is alleged, is felt by merchants in realising their dues.

UNTIL the Secretary of State's despatch sanctioning the increased pay and charge allowances to the junior officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps has been received, no formal action can be taken with reference to the officers of corresponding rank and position in the Indian Medical Service; but it is practically certain, we believe, that the concessions to be granted to R. A. M. C. officers will subsequently be extended in substance by the Government of India to I. M. S. officers.

MR. KRUGER says that he will never return to South Africa while the Transvaal is under the dominion of the British nor will he ever render to the British Crown the homage implied in asking for a permit to return. The rest of his life will be devoted to the cause of his compatriots, and to the rescue of the Transvaal from the tyranny of British rule.

DUKE SIEGFRIED of Bavaria was the guest of the Emperor of Austria at a dinner given in his honour a Isch. The invitation, following the breach of the betrothal, is regarded by the public as an indication that the Emperor holds Duke Siegfried blameless in the matter, and is also interpreted as a sign of the Emperor's disapproval of the Archduchess's conduct in terminating the engagement.

ALBANIAN brigands have kidnapped the Prior of the Monastery of Deschanin, near Ipek, and have carried him to the mountains. They sent a messenger to the monastery to say that if £200 was not paid within a fortnight the Prior would be cut into four pieces, and that he would receive the same fate if troops were sent against them. The monks declare that they are too poor to provide the ransom

AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

[BY A COLONIAL.]

IT is practically settled, and generally known now, that as far as the question of Colonial Defence is concerned the Imperial Conference has not been altogether the success which had been hoped. Certain points have been settled which it was desirable should be settled, it is true; but the great object of the Imperial authorities was to secure from the Colonies a proportionate payment towards the navy. This has not been accomplished, although not only have Australia and New Zealand agreed to increase their subsidies, but Canada has also consented to come into line. Yet, even so, the result cannot be regarded as wholly satisfactory, as the proportionate theory has been effectually knocked on the head, and indeed no one who knew anything of Colonial thought and feeling could have entertained it at all. The drift of opinion in the Australian Colonies, at any rate, has been more and more in favour of owning and controlling their own navy. This ambition, though awkward for the ideas of the Imperial Government, is yet not inconsistent with the sincerest patriotism. There is, of course, no need at this time of day to assure home-borne Englishmen of the loyalty of the Colonies. That has been demonstrated for ever on a dozen fields of battle. What Australia wants, however, is the ruling voice in the control of the squadron which is to guard her shores in the event of war. Ultimately, it is upon that squadron that she must rely if Great Britain comes to blows with some other naval Power. Personally, I am of opinion that it would be undesirable to split up the navy of the Empire by this policy into several independent parts; but I think it necessary that English people should know exactly why Australia objects to the change advocated by the Admiralty.

It is true, writes "a Colonial" in the "Pall Mall Gazette," "that the contributions made by Australia and the other colonies to the Navy do not in any way pay for the support of the squadrons kept in the several waters for the protection of the colonies. Australians will frankly admit that; but they will say also that they do not see their way to paying for ships which they do not control. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction manifested of recent years in Australia in regard to the management of the Australasian Squadron. At the time of the Chinese crisis the squadron was detached for duty with the China Fleet, and a good deal of comment was caused thereby in Australia. The colonials argued that they were thus deprived of the protection which would be necessary to them in the case of an outbreak of war. That a war might conceivably have arisen out of the complications in the Far East at that time no one can doubt. But, on the other hand, it might be pointed out that, by that very display of concentrated naval force in the China seas, such an eventuality might be avoided. It is not always by scattered squadrons that a naval Power can strike best. While this is true, it is also easily understood that a vast seaboard such as the Australian continent presents would be left by that act entirely without defence if an enemy should get away from the united forces in other quarters.

AUSTRALIA AND THE FLEET.

That Australia is extremely susceptible in this matter is known to every one who has lived there any time. For example, in 1885, when there was a rumour—a rumour only—of possible war with Russia over the Penjdeh affair, the whole of the South Pacific colonies, distance lending, not enchantment, but terrors, were thrown into a state of panic, and immediately set about preparing for the worst. Torpedoes were sunk in the heads of the harbours, guns were run out, and volunteers were drilled. It is possible that more recent experiences, and the knowledge of the fine work done by the Volunteers, may have rendered Australian Governments less sensitive to alarm, but I do not think it likely. Then, again the troopship scandals just come to light are certain to increase the feeling of distrust of the War Office and Admiralty which prevails in the Antipodes. Families have given of their best and bravest to uphold the cause of the Empire on veld and in spruit; and some of these have perished gallantly in battle. For these tears have been shed, but there has been no repining; the blow has been taken with courage and fortitude. But some of them have not laid down their lives in the cause of Empire, but have been rifled of them by the ignorance, neglect, and obstinacy of those in authority. Any one who knows how quickly a tide of feeling rises in those democratic colonies may well fear for the result of this latest piece of mismanagement. There is, in effect, among colonials, a thorough contempt for the official ways of the War Office and the Admiralty, as there was, until Mr. Chamberlain acceded, for the Colonial Office. Rightly or wrongly, they are distrusted, and Australia is not the least disposed to contribute proportionately to the navy until she has more voice in the disposal of her own portion of it. People do not forget the history of these departments. They recall how in the sixties ten thousand regulars were employed in New Zealand to put down the Maori rebellion, and that they were so engaged in vain for several years. These regulars were not under the control of the Governor of the islands, Sir George Grey, but took their orders direct from Pall Mall. The consequence was a deadlock. General Cameron quarrelled with Sir George and refused to take his advice—retired, in fact, like another Achilles, to his tent. The Maori war was only got in hand when the colonials organized themselves, and put themselves as volunteers under their own Government. That brought the struggle to a close.

IMPERIAL CONTROL.

That is the position of Australia. But, on the other hand, the arguments in favour of the Imperial Government retaining control of the Fleet are weighty. Personally, I am against the separate control, as I have said, but I should very much like to see some compromise arrived at which would meet the wishes of the Australians while keeping the Navy a unity. It has been said that to constitute independent fleets for the Colonies would be tantamount to separation. That is, in my opinion, much too strong a way to put it. But certainly it would be a step rather away from Federation than towards it, and we ought always to have our faces towards that high ideal. And there is no doubt that the possession of a mobile squadron might tempt some day one of our autocratic Colonial dictators into a step for which Great Britain would be held responsible. Conceive, for example, as might easily happen, that a Prime Minister of the Commonwealth should, under pressure of popular opinion, make an offensive demonstration before New Caledonia, or even in the New Hebrides. That would embarrass Downing Street in its relations with France, for the mother must stand by her children out of affection, if for no other reason. New Zealand is known to have ambitions to become a small Pacific Empire, and that natural and wholesome ambition might, with the assistance of a navy, lead to misadventure, a "regrettable incident," and a new international complication.

No; it is desirable, in the interests of all that the navy should remain under the control of the Imperial Government. But it is not by any means certain that a way cannot be found out of the difficulty. There is no doubt that the subject has been fully discussed at the Conference but it is doubtful if the proceedings of the conference will be made public. It is stated (on what authority I know not) that the increased subsidies from Australia and New Zealand have been obtained by the promise of improving the squadron, and of employing Australians and New Zealanders to officer and man the ships in part at enhanced rates of payment. This might very well be tried tentatively. Indeed, judging from the speech delivered by Mr. Deakin in Melbourne it looks as if the Imperial Government had made some such concession. The acting Prime Minister, in effect, proposed that the Colonies should contribute men rather than merely money to the Navy, which is what the suggested decision of the Conference would amount to. But the Colonies will need some further concession before agreeing to a full proportionate contribution. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal of the Colonies, has been strengthened of recent years by the addition of one or more Colonial representatives. This, surely, offers us a precedent, which might be adopted in the case of the Admiralty.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MARTINIQUE DISASTER.

FIVE VILLAGES DESTROYED.

PART OF THE ISLAND SUBMERGED.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Steamers from Martinique report that the village of Morneroug? was overwhelmed in an instant by scalding water and mud. There is not a single survivor.

The village of Ajoupabouillon was struck by a river of mud and a shower of stones.

Over a mile of the east side of the island has sunk into the sea.

The Government had notified the refugees from the previous eruption to return to their homes before the 15th August, otherwise no assistance in restarting life would be given.

An official telegram has reached Paris, stating that five villages were destroyed on Saturday night; 800 people were killed and 200 injured. Two thousand refugees from the northern districts have been brought to Fort de France.

THE TSARITSA.

It is officially announced that the Tsaritsa has had a miscarriage but without complications.

A. S. PRESIDENT IN A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

COLLISION WITH AN ELECTRIC CAR.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

POLICE PROTECTOR KILLED.

President Roosevelt and a party were driving in a brake near Pittsfield in Massachusetts and collided with an electric car. President Roosevelt escaped with bruises but several of the party were injured. A detective accompanying President Roosevelt was killed, and the driver of the brake had a fractured skull.

ABYSSINIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harrington has gone to Rome in connection with Abyssinian affairs. Thence he proceeds to Abyssinia and comes home next year via the Blue Nile in order to test the navigability of the river.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

INDEMNITY BILL PASSED.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Cape assembly has read the General Indemnity Bill for the third time.

THE KAISER AT POSEN.

REVIEW OF TROOPS.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Kaiser has reviewed 30,000 troops at Posen. In addressing the Governor of Warsaw and the officers of the Kaiser's Russian Regiments who had been invited to Posen the Kaiser referred to the comradeship of arms and true friendship of the Russian and German armies. He reiterated the same sentiments when proposing the health of the Tsar at a Banquet in the evening.

Posen was generally illuminated in the evening.

THE WORLDS GRAIN YIELD.

HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURAL MINISTRYS ESTIMATE.

BOUNTEOUS HARVESTS.

The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture estimates that the grain yield of Europe will be 145 million hectolitres, and the yield of non-European countries 481 million hectolitres more than that of last year.

THE FLORENCE STRIKE ENDED.

The Florence Strikes have ended.

OBITUARY.

AN EX-GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Lord Connemara, ex-governor of Madras, is dead.

[Lord Connemara (the Rt. Hon. Robert Borke) son of the 5th Earl Mayo, was educated at the Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, November 17th, 1852, He was M. P. for Lypne Regis from December, 1868, to September, 1886, and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from February 23rd, 1874, till April 28th, 1880. He was appointed a Royal Commissioner on the Laws relating to Copyright, October 6th, 1875; was sworn a Privy Councillor, April 20th. 1880; was again Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from June 25th, 1885, to February 6th, 1886, and was raised to the Peerage as Baron Connemara, of Connemara, in the county of Galway, May 10, 1887. He was appointed Governor of Madras, September 4th, 1886, and resigned in the autumn of 1890.]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Gentlemen versus Players has been drawn.

The Australians have beaten an eleven of All-England Players at Harrogate by an innings and 47 runs. Trumper made 117 runs.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Surrey versus Licestershire has been drawn.

THE GAEKWAR IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 4.

H. H. the Gaekwar paid a further round of visits to institutions yesterday. He inspected the Anjuman-i-Islam where Colonel Formby received him. His Highness also visited the Pachaiyappa's College in the City, where he delivered a stirring address to the students. He was received at the S. P. C. A. by Mr. Justice Boddam, the president, and was shown round the infirmary.

In the evening the Gaekwar was entertained by Rajah Sir Ramasamy Moodelliar and met a large number of the leading Native and European gentlemen of the city.

His Highness and suite left Madras at 11 p.m. by special train for Baroda.

TROOPS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

WELCOME AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 4.

G Battery Royal Horse Artillery and detachments of the Sixth Dragoon Guards, 163 and 450 strong of all ranks, respectively, arrived here in two specials this morning from Durban via Madras and were most enthusiastically welcomed.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

THE VICEROY'S PAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

Major Cowper, 10th Bengal Lancers, will be in charge of the camps of the Commander-in-Chief and of the four Lieutenant-Generals of Commands, at the coming Delhi Coronation Durbar. A railway staff officer is also to be appointed along with two special staff officers to take charge of the visitors, the press, consuls, and police camps.

The troops from the manœuvres will arrive in the last week in December in Delhi to enable a rehearsal of the ceremonial to be gone through.

The Director of Farms, Bengal Command, will be responsible for the supply of dairy and other farm produce for the assemblage and has been given an advance of Rs. 92,000, wherewith to purchase live stock and appliances, and to construct the necessary buildings. The surplus stock and building materials will be afterwards utilised for the Government dairies and camp exercise.

The following names are added by the "Simla News," to the list of the Viceroy's guests at the Delhi Coronation Durbar:—Mrs. and Miss Leiter, Mr. Hickson Morgan, the hon. Mr. Frank Curzon, Colonel and Lady Violet Sandbach, Sir M. Bhownagree, and Mr. Baring Duprez.

It is stated that the brother of Maharaja Rana of Dholpore, one of the sons of the Begum of Bhopal, and a son of Raja Amar Singh of Cashmere will be the Viceroy's pages at the Coronation Durbar.

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL.

Subscriptions for the Nicholson Memorial continue to come in well. over thirty-nine thousand rupees having now been obtained.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

SIMTA, SEPT. 4.

The following officers who were ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty:—

Colonel Story, 3rd Highland L. Infantry; Majors S. G. Lawless, R. F. A. and Allen, 3rd Battalion Highland L. Infantry; Lieutenants Sherringham, 3rd Battalion Cheshires, Mowatt; Northampton Regiment; Waller, 4th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles; Hodges. 4th Battalion Dublin Fusiliers and R. A. K. Hill, R. F. A., 2nd Lieutenants Atkinson, 3rd Hussars; Dealtry, 3rd Battalion Scottish Borderers; Kedie, 1st Battalion Black Watch; Bell, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and De Haviland, 4th Battalion Leinsters.

FAMINE RELIEFS.

PROSPECTS BETTERED.

100,000 RETURNED TO FIELDS.

The immense improvement in the agricultural situation which has taken place during the last fortnight is reflected in the last famine returns, one hundred thousand people having gone back to their fields from Government relief works in Bombay Presidency, and Bombay Native States alone, since the rains recomenced. Rajputana, Central India and Baroda all share in the decrease in numbers under famine relief throughout India, the number being thus reduced to 450,096, a falling off of 119,222 in a week.

MILITARY COMMITTEE.

IN RE GRASS AND DAIRY FARMS.

A Committee with Colonel W. E. Hilliard as president, and Majors R. H. Ewart, D. J. Meagher, and T. H. Henderson as members, assembles here next week, to report on the queston of accounts of the Government Grass and Dairy Farms.

RETIREMENT OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Mr. H. W. Conduilt, Examiner Public Works Accounts, retires, with effect from 1st proximo, and Mr. T. E. Crury, Superintending Engineer, with effect from 3rd proximo.

CRONJE AND THE PEACE TERMS

SATISFIED WITH THE CONDITIONS.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 4.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables under date of the 3rd instant:—Cronje who is now at Klerksdorp has stated that he and his family have no grievance whatever to complain of during their detention at St. Helena.

They are satisfied with the peace terms and confidently anticipate the maintenance of good relation between Boer and Briton.

THE CLOSE OF THE AUSTRALIANS TOUR.

THE AUTHENTICS TEAM FOR INDIA.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables:—A very strong Players Team has been arranged for the cricket match at Kennington oval commencing on the 17th instant, when the last attempt will be made to lower the Australian colours.

The Australians leave afterwards for South Africa.

The team of Oxonian amateurs starts for India on the 23rd October.

Lord Hawke takes a strong team, chiefly amateurs, to New Zealand and Australia.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A HINDU PUJARI.

AN AGRA SENSATION.

AGRA, SEPT. 4.

A sensation has been caused by the arrest of the "pujari" of a well-known Hindu temple here, on a serious charge.

The police, after having complainant medically examined, sent the accused up to the Cantonment Magistrate with a report that there being no proper evidence against him, he might be released. The Magistrate, however, refused to release the accused without bail being given to the amount of Rs. 500 which was at once offered by one of accused's wealthy friends.

The Magistrate will decide later on whether the case is to go to trial.

THE Coronation gift of 20 cases of Mellin's Food recently made by the Company to Lady Curzon, for use in Dufferin Fund Hospitals in India, has been distributed by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co, of Calcutta, to the following centres:—Fort Sandeman, Madras, Hyderabad (Sind), Bareilly, Jubbulpore, Agra, Burma, Bangalore, Gaya, Lahore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Benares, Cawnpore, Karachi, Berar, Simla and Calcutta.

SENSATIONAL BURGLARY AT AHMEDNAGAR.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT BROKEN INTO.

RECORDS STOLEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 4.

News has been received from Ahmednagar that a daring attempt was made on the night of Tuesday last to steal the records of the Magistrate's Court at Ahmednagar. The burglars broke open the door of the office of the Hazur Deputy Collector and the Magistrate's Court situated opposite the bungalows of the district Magistrate, at present occupied by Mr. Lamb, the Collector. Having wrenched off some locks of the record boxes they carried away a number of the records. Some burnt matches were found as if they intended to burn or carry away some important papers Luckily for the prosecution the papers in an important case just pending had been taken home by the Magistrate.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A HOSPITAL STORE-KEEPER.

The further hearing of the case against Adaya Maneckjee, Station Hospital Storekeeper of Ahmednagar, was resumed before Rao Bahadur Deshpande. The accused was defended by the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta. Waju Palin, Lieutenant Phillips, Captain Anderson and seven other witnesses for the prosecution were cross-examined for the defence, several witnessess were also cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil among whom were Mr. Rodrigues, Assistant Surgeon, Major Murray, Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Mr. Joseph Donnelland, Assistant Surgeon, and other ward servants.

The whole drift of the defence was that the hospital store rooms being crowded, accused is obliged to keep Government articles in the private quarters allotted to him in the Station Hospital compound, that the accused used openly to issue during the day and night on urgent requisition articles such as wines, spirits, tins of meat, clothing and aerated waters and that at Commissariat and other auctions held, Government articles bearing Government marks had been sold and these were produced before court.

The case stands adjourned till the 9th instant.

CRICKET AT POONA

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 4.

This match which was continued to-day resulted in a win for the Civil Service by 21 runs. The Gymkhana were left 68 runs to win, but unfortunately all were dismissed for 46 runs. Sale took six wickets for 22 runs.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

2nd Innings.

Arthur, c Newson, b Field	6
Sale, b Field	41
Campbell, c and b Field	5
Mead, b Newsom	9
Knight, l b w, b Newsom	22
Elliott, c Welman, b Field	0
Curtis, c and b Field	3
Shepherd, c Hawsley, b Newsom	3
Keatinge, b Field	1
Younghusband, c Welman, b Newsom	4
Pratt, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	108

POONA GYMKHANA.

2ND INNINGS.

Jalalshah, c Mead, B Sale	0
Drysdale, c Shepherd B Elliott	8
Major Field, c and b Sale	12
Lieut Furber, b Sale	4
Newsom, b Sale	8
Hawsley, b Sale	4
Hazelton, b Elliott	5
Henderson, run out	3
Anderson, b Elliott	0
Welman, c Mead, b Sale	1
Savill, not out	0
Extra	1
Total	46

POLO AT POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The third match of the first round of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament was played under favourable day. The match was between First Bombay Lancers and the Kirkee Gymkhana. The attendance was not large. The game was a fast one, both teams were splendidly mounted, For the Cavalry, Captain Elwood and Dr. Jameson played a steady and uncompromising game. For the Kirkee, Captains Wood and Greig made some big efforts. The team were: First Bombay Lancers, Major Jameson, I. M. S.; Captain Saville, Mr. Hay and Captain Elwood; Kirkee Gymkhana, Mr. Bartholomew, Captains Wood, Greig, and Oliver. Umpires: Lieutenant-Colonel Onslow and Captain Hewlet.

First Chukker.—The game opened with some good drives up and down the field alternately, both goals being attacked in turn and a particularly dangerous assault on the Cavalry goal being defeated by Elwood who took the ball down the field but failed. A foul was claimed against the Cavalry, and a penalty hit was given. Wood sent the ball into the Cavalry goal. Score:—Lancers, nil; Kirkee 1 goal. Time. 5 mins. 15 secs.

Second Chukker. Greig took the ball towards the Cavalry's goal but Elwood swept down and knocked it out. The Lancers got possession and Hay kept in front of the field by long drives until he managed to send it through the Kirkee goal. As soon as the ball got into play, it was taken round, but nothing resulted until the most unexpected subsidiary was notched by the Lancers. The Kirkee tried hard to equalise, but Elwood sent the ball out. Score: Lancers 1 goal, 1 sub.; Kirkee 1 goal. Time, 5 mins. 27 secs.

Third Chukker:—Play began in front of the Kirkee goal with a hit off, and as the ball came down Wood secured it, making a straight for the Lancer's goal which appeared to be in danger, from the combined efforts of the Kirkee men, Elwood came once more to the rescue and sidled the ball off where Jameson caught it. He took it down the field, despite all the efforts to deprive him of the chance and scored a goal for the Lancers amid applause. Next followed a scrimmage in the field. Wood drew the ball and a sub. was recorded. A ride across the field with Jameson in attendance did check him, but he next put a goal. The whole of the play to the end of the Chukker was in front of the Kirkee goal which was repeatedly but unsuccessfully assailed. Score: Lancers 2 goals, 1 sub.; Kirkee 2 goals, 1 sub. Time, 5 mins, 12 secs.

Fourth Chukker. Play started at the Kirkee end, Jameson knocked a sub. As soon as the play began, determination on both sides was great throughout, the ball being carried all over. Wood made a good run and would have scored, but Elwood, who handed the ball to Hay, the latter making straight for the Kirkee off sides which were called and allowed. Later Elwood got possession of the ball and played neatly in the Kirkee goal. Score: Lancers 3 goals 2 sub's; Kirkee 2 goals 1 sub. Time, 5 mins. 22 secs.

Fifth Chukker.—Three minutes 44 secs. Were left.

The interest of the play was keen, Elwood daunted on the ball when thrown, and took it down the field, Oliver who was close up succeeded in knocking it out. Elwood eventually scored a goal. The Cavalry flushed with success, made a series of efforts, but the ball was knocked out. The Kirkee made an effort but nothing resulted from it. Another goal was scored by the Lanceres, who won the match by 5 gools, 2 subs. to Kirkee 2 goals, 1 sub, Time, 3 mins. 44 secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 4.

The following officers have passed at the last examination held at the Bellary School of Musketry:—Lieuts. Mockett and Lewin 4th, Hussars; Capt. Forster, Lieut. Bannerman and 2nd Lieut. Lacon, Royal Warwickshire; 2nd Lieut. Smith, Lincolnshire, Lieut. Kino, and 2nd Lieut. Swayne, East Yorkshire; Lieuts. Thomas, Middlesex Lavie and Hare, Durham Light Infantry; 2nd Lieut. Collins, attached to the 1st Battn, Lincolnshire; Lieuts. Wheatley, 2nd Madras Lancers; Molet, 4th Madras Lancers, and Wright, 1st Infantry H. C.; Captains Kennedy and Oliphant, 3rd Infantry H. C.

Lieut-Col Bromfield, Cheshire Regiment, is promoted substantive colonel on appointment as Assistant Quarter Master General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command.

Lieut Wylly, second South Lancashires, joins the Staff Corps, Punjab.

Capt. David Fenton from the unattached list of the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles has been transferred to the Active List of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

Capt. William Ponsonby Johnson, of the 1st Battalion of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers has been appointed Major, vice Crommelin, promoted.

Lieut Albert Clifford Owen, of the same battalion, becomes Captain.

The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of Clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:—

Bombay Volunteer Artillery:—Company Quartermaster Sergeant A. L. H. Rhenius.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers:—Surgeon-Major E. Mackenzie.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers:—Lieutenant A. G. Herbert, Corporal J. Cowper, Volunteers F. G. Andrews, E. T. B. Bell, B. DeSouza, H. S. Gurr, A. M. Roberts, J. Smith, J. Touche, F. W. Williams.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—Sergeant J. R. Miller Volunteer J. Davis.

1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers:—Captain and Honorary Major M. W. Fleischer, Corporal C. Grew, Lance-Corporal H. Clarke, Private J. Pereira.

2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers:—Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. M. Mushet. Sergeant-Major J. Sampson. Colour-Sergeant J. M. Harrower, Colour-Sergeant H. Kelly. Staff Armourer Sergeant W. F. Parkinson. Sergeant W. Taylor, Corporal W. Johnson, Corporal C. F. O'Neal, Volunteers G. Coelho, P. F. D'Souza, J. Nazareth.

BOMBAY ARRIVAL SEPTEMBER, 4.—Searle, Major, Bo 9th Inft, on leave from Ahmedabad.

Watts, Lt, Punj Q. M. Genl Dept., on leave from Simla.

Bartlett, Lt., Punj, R A M C., on duty from Rawal Pindi.

Makins, Lt., Punj, 2nd King's R. Rifles, on leave from Kakul.

Kinloch, Major, Punj, 2nd King's R. Rifles. on leave from Kakul.

DEPARTURE SEPTEMBER 4.—Corleyn, Lt, Bo, York and Lanc Regt, on leave to Mhow.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

The official intimation of the visit of the Duke of Connaught to India has not yet arrived, but it is understood there is every probability that he will come out with Lord Kitchener in November so as to see the Delhi manœuvres as well as the Coronation Durbar. Accommodation is being arranged for him accordingly in the Viceroy's Camp at Delhi, The arrangement is likely to be for Lord Kitchener and the Duke of Connaught to make Delhi their headquarters during the manœuvres and to proceed each day by train and otherwise to witness the various operations.

DELHI DURBAR.

ESTIMATE OF ATTENDANCE.

The whole of the accommodation in No. 1 Visitor Camp, at Delhi, is already bespoken by intending travellers from England and one hundred and fifty out of the two hundred places in No. 2 Visitor's Camp are engaged. It is difficult as yet to arrive at accurate estimate of the total number of people likely to be present, but the original scheme for the manœuvres contemplated a presence of something like forty thousand troops, and to this a brigade of artillery is being added, so altogether there will be something like forty five thousand present. As regards the followers of Native Chiefs, as the first class ruling princes bring five hundred each besides personal attendants, there will be some ten or fifteen thousand people in this category alone. Taking the followers of the minor chiefs into account, it may be expected that, including regular troops, volunteers, imperial service troops, and followers of Native Chiefs, the camps will contain upwards of one hundred thousand people. Delhi City and such places as Agra, Cawnpore, and other Indian centres may be expected to add another hundred thousand to the total so that two hundred thousand is no outside estimate of the number of those likely to turn up to view the proceedings on 1st January. Of these some ten thousand will be accomodated in the great Amphitheatre built for the occasion of the Durbar.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY ROVERS vs. CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

A GOOD game was witnessed last evening on the Cooperage between the teams of the Bombay Rovers and the Cheshire Regiment. The latter team has come to Bombay to take part in the approaching Association Football Tournament. The first half was exciting and even, and both team scored once.

In the second half the Cheshire had all the play and pressed continually. Their forwards were very fast and combined splendidly. Piper was beaten three times by capital shots, and the game ended,

Cheshire Regiment	4 goals
Bombay Rovers	1 goal

FOREIGN TELEGRPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or Cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their code books with the authorities at those places. Communication between Saigon and Bangkok difficult telegrams are subject to delay Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted between Kamburi and Bangkok.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 4th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	10	10 a.m.	18	43
Teheran	4	2	12 p.m.	—	45
Suez	4	2	30 p.m.	—	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	0	1
" Karachi	0	48	0	3
" Madras	0	26	0	4

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS TO BE ASKED.

THE REMISSION OF REVENUE ARREARS.

AMONG the questions to be asked at to-morrow's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona are the following standing in the name of the Hon. Mr. Mehta:—

Will Government be pleased to state how the sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000, the remission of which was sanctioned by the Government of India in March last, was made up? What portion of it represented arrears up to the end of the revenue year 1900-1901 (i. e., up to 31st July 1901) and which portion represented the expected arrears out of the demand for 1901-1902?

Will Government place on the Table a statement showing for each district in the Presidency (a)—the total amount of land revenue that was in arrear on 31st July 1901; (b) the portion of such arrear which has since been collected; (c) the demand for the revenue year 1901-1902; (d) the portion of such demand that was not collected up to 30th July 1902; (e) the amount ordered to be remitted by the end of last revenue year?

Will Government state what amount of arrears has been still held over for collection in each district of the Presidency during the current and following years?

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh will ask on the same subject:—

Will Government be pleased to give the figures (1) of the actual and probable suspensions of land revenue at the end of the revenue year 1900-1901, and (2) of the estimated suspensions of the current year, furnished by them to the Government of India, on which the amount of remissions of Rs. 1,30,00,000 sanctioned by that Government was based?

FORFEITURES OF LANDS.

The Hon. Mr. H. L. Dikshit will ask the Government: Will Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table a statement showing what forfeitures of lands have taken place for non-payment of land revenue in the different districts of the Presidency during the revenue year which has just expired and how the forfeited lands have been disposed of, specifying, if practicable, the areas given away—(a) on annual leases; (b) on lease for terms from two to ten years; (c) on survey tenure, with a condition of non-transfer without the sanction of the Collector; (d) on unconditional survey tenure? along with a statement of the causes which led to the forfeitures of land during 1900-01 and the manner of their disposal.

LAND REVENUE DEFAULTERS.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh will ask for a return showing the number of warrants issued for the arrest and detention of land revenue defaulters in the District of Broach, how many of them were executed, what amounts were due from such defaulters and what amounts were recovered from them by these processes and how long they were kept under detention?

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE KING AT PORTSMOUTH.

ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION.

LONDON August 17.—The King was yesterday presented with a congratulatory Address by the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth.

Replying, his Majesty said:—

"On behalf of her Majesty the Queen and myself I thank you cordially for your loyal congratulations upon my Coronation, and my recovery from illness, and also on the conclusion of peace in South Africa.

I am unfeignedly thankful for the mercies which it has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe to us and our people.

I trust now that we are happily at peace again with all the world, the recent rejoicings in which the whole Empire shared may send us forward each in our own station to work with renewed earnestness for the maintenance and improvement of our noble heritage, and for the accomplishment of those ends that become a great people.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

A MAGNIFICENT FLEET.

London, 17th Aug.—The Coronation Naval Review was held yesterday in the Solent.

There was an immense inrush of visitors to the Isle of Wight. The cliffs were crowded with spectators.

Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Kitchener, Lord Roberts, Sir Edmond and Lady Barton, and Mr. and Mrs. Seddon witnessed the review from the steamer Nigeria. Other Colonial visitors were provided with accommodation om the steamers Arcadia and La Plata.

These vessels arrived at Spithead early and steamed through the fleet.

Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, aboard the battleship Royal Sovereign, commanded 20 battleships, 24 cruisers, 15 gunboats, 10 training ships, 32 torpedo destroyers, and seven torpedo boats.

The fleet was drawn up in four lines, each three and a half miles long.

The arrival of the Victoria and Albert, with the King and Queen aboard, at half-past 2, was greeted by the manning of the ships and by salutes of 21 guns.

The Royal yacht was accompanied by the tug Alberta, the Royal yacht Osborne, and the Admiralty yacht Enchantress.

The Victoria and Albert, with her accompanying flotilla, steamed through the lines of gun-boats, battleships, and cruisers, returning past the few foreign vessels that were present.

Among these latter were Japan's armoured cruiser Asama and battleship Takasago, whose reception of the Sovereigns was marked by great enthusiasm.

The Royal yacht then steamed eastward again, past the merchant steamers, including the Ophir which was crowded with sightseers at 15 guineas a head.

Each crew cheered the King and Queen as the Royal yacht steamed past.

His Majesty, with the Queen and the Prince of Wales, stood on the bridge and saluted each vessel.

The whole fleet burst into cheering when the Victoria and Albert came to anchor, near the Royal Sovereign.

Later in the afternoon the King received the British and foreign Flag Officers while the review ground was again opened for inspection, pending the illuminations, which a violent thunderstorm and torrents of rain completely spoilt.

A CHARGER FOR LORD KITCHENER.

Mr. Richard Marsh, the novelist, has presented Lord Kitchener with the American racehorse Democrat as a charger.

ALIENS IN LONDON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY INFLUX.

The immigration statistics just published by the Immigration Department show that an extraordinary increase is taking place in the number of aliens settling in London.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

ANOTHER BORCHGREVINK EXPEDITION.

The National Geographical Society at Washington has engaged Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink to take two ships on an Antarctic expedition. He will use reindeer sleighs, and will probably start during the autumn of 1903.

IT is satisfactory to learn from the latest crop forecasts that the Central Provinces are showing decided signs of recovering from the vicissitudes of the late famine, and that in the production of their industrial crops they are going back to better days. The area of the current season's cotton crop for instance is 12 per cent. above last year's area, high prices have increased the popularity of the crop, and in the important cotton tracts of the three chief producing districts cultivation has considerably extended. The sesamum crop also promises a larger area than that of last year, and the young plants are thriving and prospects of both cotton and sesamum were good a fortnight ago.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

TEA GOWNS AND LIGHT COATS.

AT THE SEA SIDE.

PEERESSES AT THE CORONATION.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

As the eventful 12th of August draws near country house visiting will be in full swing. A comfortable negligee which can be quickly slipped on is an essential on these occasions. The advent of dainty tea jackets and tea gowns has been the greatest boon to the tired woman returning perhaps from a long tramp over the moor after the guns. With a minimum of trouble she is made presentable by slipping on one of these pretty loose wraps for the exigencies of polite society. The words "tea gown," however, comprehend the most extravagant or the simplest design. The most costly lace, embroidery, or silk may be lavished on this garment; or, on the other hand, it may be so cleverly contrived out of odd lengths of silk or muslin and lace bought in the summer sales that it can claim to be an economical as well as a desirable possession. In the latter case a clever woman finds it a save to her evening gowns as well as a comfort to herself to have a "standing" tea gown in her wardrobe. An additional argument in their favour is that they do not get out of date as quickly as other dresses as fashion lays down no rigid rules about style. It will be found quite easy to make a design which is much in vogue just now. This simple but pretty tea gown is made of soft white lawn trimmed with insertions of fine open work Swiss embroidery; or, if, preferred, Irish crochet lace could be substituted. It looks charming worn over ciel blue glace silk, but, of course any other colour could be used. This pattern is not only cool and dainty, but possesses from the simplicity of its construction the advantage of being easily laundried. Very eloborate, on the contrary, was a gown (made for a bride) that has just been worn. It was made of cream mousseline de soie over pale green silk. The mousseline was beautifully embroidered with a design in lace, which, again, was embroidered with green paillettes. The loosely falling front was finely tucked, while the full, flowing skirt was also tucked in sets of threes, and each tuck was finely embroidered with green paillettes to match. This gown could be copied more economically by substituting pale green taffeta for the silk.

As the summer advances and the days shorten the evenings grow perceptibly more chilly, and, whether at home or on our travels, we all need a useful coat which can be easily carried and slipped over a light dress. One of these serviceable little coats is of dark blue cloth, smartly strapped and stitched, and adorned with gold buttons. It looks very well worn over white linen, voile, or serge frocks, and is a comfortable possession for windy days or chilly evenings at the seaside or on the moor. Little coats of all sorts are worn now for smartness as much as for warmth. The pretty taffeta coats appear in many colours. They are very effective, and are often trimmed with lace or let in with chiffon embroideries. Capes of this kind are also often to be seen. One could not help but admire a cape made for an elderly lady. It was of dark green taffeta, with frills of lace and appliques of painted chiffon, which toned with the silk and yet relieved it, The little lace coats are very useful for lighter wear. They are such a pretty finish, and can be quite inexpensively made at home with the help of a good pattern. They can be worn equally well for mornings or afternoons in town, or, if travelling, for table d'hote at hotels. These pretty coats are generally made in ecru or guipure lace, and look best worn with a white skirt. Alpaca, voile, crepe-de-chine, or mousseline skirts would be equally well worn with the lace coat for the daytime, while for more dressy wear in the evening satin is very smart. These coats can be made quite short or long according to the figure of those who wear them. Lately several have been worn by stout women and as they were cut long, were by no means unbecoming. But slight people undoubtedly look best wearing the little short coats. These look far better unlined and worn over a pretty silk slip.

The peeresses' stand in Westminster Abbey at the Coronation Ceremony even from a "peeress" point of view was magnificent in the dazzling beauty and splendour of the jewels. The most beautiful as well as the most interesting group were the Queen's four Duchesses, who sat together until the time came for them to assist in the ceremony, when the Duchess of Portland and the Duchess of Marlborough led the way, followed by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Montrose. These four Duchesses who carried, or, rather stood beside, the Queen's canopy, had each a train-bearer, supplied at the last moment, not pages, but gentlemen being appointed for this office, including Captain Maxwell, who is Lord Kitchener's A. D. C. The pearls worn by the Duchess of Marlborough are known all the world over; but on her head she wore a beautiful new diamond crown, to suit which she had had a very small coronet made so as to be easily placed inside when the time came, with wonderful effect. Round her tiny waist she wore a belt of brilliants, and chains of diamonds and rubies round her neck. The Duchess of Sutherland, however, was the acknowledged beauty of the day. Her jewels were superb, including a rich ornament of rubies and diamonds reaching in a glowing glittering coil from her diamond collar down to her waist, and a half-hoop diamond tiara. The Duchess of Portland, who came quite early in the morning, was very noticeable on account of her magnificent tiara, in which the great Portland diamond swayed and swung and shot out a thousand colours as she moved her head about, while she also wore the loveliest ropes of pearls and an enormous diamond pendant from her massive diamond necklace. She was one of the many who wore small coronets just fitting into the crown. As the "Queen's Duchesses," this lovely group was, of course, the centre of attraction, yet not one figure was more interesting than that of the Duchess of Wellington, whose jewels were of more than common interest. Her great pearl-tipped tiara was magnificent, while the front of her corsage was simply a mass of beautiful brilliants, some of which the Duchess had had taken from old snuff-boxes and other trinkets which had at one time been given to the great Duke. Her train was of the peculiar shade of crimson so easily recognised as old. The Duchess of Westminster wore a glorious crown and knots of rubies and diamonds upon each shoulder. The Duchess of Hamilton was also conspicuous because of her magnificent display of jewels. All her diamonds, if not actually new, have been reset in the latest and most wonderful French designs, her tiara especially being of most delicate workmanship. Round her neck and shoulders she wore five ropes of enormous white pearls with one row of pear-shaped black ones, which alone are said to be worth from fifty to sixty thousand pounds. The Duchess of Devonshire, some way off, was another centre of interest as she stood on arrival talking to the Duchess of Marlborough in the choir. She wore her beautiful all-round tiara and dog-collar, as well as chains of diamonds; while the Duchess of Roxburghe and Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, who sat together, both wore beautiful stones, the Duchess of Manchester's crown being a deep band of glittering brilliants, rather in the Josephine style, to suit her Empire dress.

Everyone, however, was agreed that Lady Londonderry was the most gorgeous peeress present. Her very high tiara, her dog-collar and necklace with enormous pendant and ropes of jewels, with a great stomacher of diamonds, and even the tuckers of her dress embroidered in diamonds, and pearls, presented a perfect blaze of splendour, and some of her jewels had evidently been reset. Another very gorgeous figure was Lady Galway, whose gold petticoat was conspicuous in a sea of white satin, and whose robes were old ones, the train being so different from any other, with ermine round the edge and two rows of gold braid that many people thought at first she was a royalty or foreign guest. She wore her beautiful feather-patterned tiara with diamonds on her bodice and round her neck. It was generally agreed that Lady Galway's and Garvagh's robes, which were both old ones, were more beautiful than any others there; and Lady Garvagh looked very handsome in a tall spiked tiara. Lady Yarborough's new crown was most becoming, and she, too, wore old family robes with imposing effect. There were only about five of the peeresses who wore old robes, and these had a great difficulty in getting kirtles made to match. The Duchess of Sutherland's robes looked most magnificent, because embroidered heavily with coats of arms; Lady Galway's robe was splendidly embroidered in heraldic designs as well as in wreaths of gold bay leaves.

Two of the most picturesque women in the vast assemblage were Lady Warwick and Lady Essex, both wearing their hair in the same becoming Charles II style, with curls on their shoulders. Lady Warwick wore no ornaments of any kind in her hair, and only two rows of pearls round her beautiful throat, while Lady Essex, on the contrary, had on a very large Russian tiara (a new one), with diamond shoulder-straps to her bodice and a lovely necklace and collar of diamonds round her neck. Like a little queen was Lady Carnarvon with her superb new diamond crown spreading out prettily on the top and finishing with pear-shaped brilliant tips. Round her throat she wore a collet of pearls with pearl drops and chains of diamonds and pearls strung round her neck, while the front of her dress was covered by a superb stomacher with Louis Seize bows and chains and drops of diamonds falling below her waist. Lady Granby was also very picturesque looking, and arriving early, sat for a long time in the seats reserved for the Queen's ladies, talking to pretty Lady Lytton, before going to her own place. In the puffed out masses of her pretty hair she wore no tiara, only two small brooches, while Lady Lytton also wore no ornaments on her dark hair, but a band of deep emeralds round her throat, as well as masses of diamonds. Lady Londesborough was one of the noticeably fair beauties. She was almost the only one present who wore flowers, a bunch of pink Malmaisons being fastened into the front of her dress, and she looked magnificent, with an all-round diamond crown, and hanging diamond-embroidered sleeves.

Lady Cadogan was a centre of interest, and looked as stately as anyone there: while, as everyone was talking of the Irish appointment, all glances turned in the direction of the young Lady Dudley, who looked as if she had just stepped out of one of Lely's canvases with an exquisite crown of rubies and diamonds on her picturesquely dressed hair and great knots of diamonds and rubies on her shoulders. Lady Craven's jewels were lovely and she wore the beautiful old robes worn by a Queen of Bohemia who married a former Earl of Craven. Lady Ormonde's lovely robes had seen three coronations. Altogether, the effect of so many women dressed alike was very good, and, as a rule, diamonds and pearls were worn instead of coloured jewels. The most sensational jewels in the Abbey were the Nesca diamond, worn by the Duchess of Westminster as a most magnificent brooch; and the great Portland diamond, which sparkled splendidly in an enormous crown, the value of which was said to be more than £50,000, the one stone alone being valued at £10,000. The emeralds worn by Lady Ashburton were immense, the size of the smallest being a square inch; and the Duchess of Hamilton's black pearls were unique. Lady Stradbroke's rubies were lovely and her diamond and ruby tiara was arranged with lappets of old lace; while the Duchess of Northumberland made a very good effect by wearing twist of red tulle behind her high crown. There were fewer children than expected but Lord Bathurst's little daughter was especially admired in her pretty Kate Greenaway frock.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 15.

ON Coronation day a remarkable procession was held in Coventry, and it was only appropriate that the cycle element should bulk largely. The cycle companies did all they could to ensure the success of the meeting by lending old and historic mounts and many a cycle was ridden through the procession which has done its part in making history, and which would if exhibited in a hall, attract a large number of people who would willingly pay to see machines of such interest. The riders were in some cases dressed in a manner appropriate to the date of the cycle, while of course fancy costumes were largely in evidence. A number of cars emblematical of various phases of cycle and tyre making also had a place in the procession. Some of the items of work illustrated in these were stamping sand-blasting, chain making, tyre making, &c.

Michael, who has again abandoned the position of jockey for that of cycle racer, has not made such progress in his training as was expected, with the result that the series of races between him and Jacquelin is postponed. Michael will this season meet such top-sawyers as Robl, Linton and Bonhours. The little man has been racing over a very long period, but on each re-appearance upon the path he has, if anything, shown improved form.

The historic Harrogate camp has again been held, the last being the twenty-sixth of its kind. Unfortunately the camp so far as the number of supporters was concerned was not up to the average, no doubt the many holidays which have fallen this year being to an extent accountable: but the social side was a complete success, those participating having had a remarkably good time. Another cyclist camp has also just been held at Connemara in Ireland, and here again success marked the venture. The camp was not intended to be on the big scale of the Harrogate camp, but was a small and very jolly gathering of men prepared to rough it and enjoy the camp life to the full, as indeed they did. It is extremely likely that the fixture will be repeated next year.

The man who calmly proceeds along a country road and who even is sometimes seen performing in traffic "hands off," has not yet altogether been eliminated. Indeed it is doubtful whether the pastime of cycling will ever be free from this class of man. Happily he is not so often met with as was the case a year or two back when there was such a rush of newcomers to the pastime, that naturally the percentage of people who go in for this sort of thing was increased for the time being. It is of course useful to be able to ride at times without touching the handles but it can always be seen if a cyclist is riding in this way from a genuine cause or not,

A man was recently seen riding his cycle in this way, to open and then pretend to read a daily paper. The relater of the incident states that he rode up alongside, looked over his shoulder, and found that the paper was upside down. A suggestion was made that he should stand on his head and see if he could read the paper that way, whereat the man became disconcerted, and was obliged to hold his handles in a proper and sensible manner, in order to keep himself from falling.

Only a year or two back it was a feat to accomplish 34 miles within the hour upon the fastest of race paths, but such has the advance been in pacing that on such a track as Fallowfield, Manchester, which has but very little banking indeed, A. A. Chase a few days back covered no less than 34 miles 658 yds. This fine ride constitutes record for one hour upon what is known as "Dirt Track." It is, of course, a long way behind the actual best on record, but when one considers the track, the nature of its inadequate banking, its sharp corners, and its "dead" surface, one agrees that the performance in question is a splendid one in every way. Chase was paced by motor bicycles, which are now the leading pacing instruments for any record attempt upon the path. They offer a better shelter and certainly more speed than any humanly propelled pacing machine.

There has been a good deal of justified newspaper protest against the unhealthy sensational performance of Diavolo "looping the loop" at the Aquarium. The performance is certainly novel, but it panders to a wrong craze for sensation. Diavolo has already suffered several falls the latest of which has resulted in his being laid up in one of the London hospitals suffering from concussion of the brain. The nerve and pluck of the man is beyond question, but while there are such plucky men ready to go through such performances as "looping the loop" there will always be a public who will pay in their thousands to go and witness.

A brakeless machine is of course a dangerous instrument, and it is strange to remember that a few years ago the brake was more often missing than found on, one might almost say, the majority of machines. Now, however, all this is changed—and it is well that such is the case, because no cycle is safe unless fitted with proper brake power. Naturally there are still a number of people who will not for some reason or other use these very necessary safeguards, and the result is that now and again accidents are reported. If only everyone would use a brake there would be a remarkable falling off in the number of accidents.

When travelling at a fast pace on a motor bicycle the brake pressure is necessarily heavy to pull up the machine. The rims therefore should be of great strength and be specially designed. A rim that is specially constructed to undergo the heavy breaking strains is the Dunlop. It is manufactured in the most skilful and accurate manner and it carries the company's full guarantee.

H. H. SIR SULTAN MUHAMMAD SHAH, THE AGA KHAN.

IN "M. A. P." for August 15, the Chapter of Autobiography under the heading of "In the Days of My Youth", is contributed by his Highness the Aga Khan. He writes:—

Though we of the East are generally credited with maturing and passing to the sere and yellow leaf earlier than man of Occidental race, we are not, if mine is the customary experience, much given to retrospect while still on the right side of thirty, and it seems to me that two or three decades hence (when no doubt, "M. A. P." will be maintaining its great popularity) would be a more suitable time than the present for me to write on "The Days of My Youth." However, in reluctantly accepting an invitation to be numbered among the contributors to the series, I feel that though I may not have much of interest to say, I have the advantage over many of my predecessors in this gallery of being under no obligation to be silent as to the years only just left behind because the Rubicon of early manhood is passed. Yet so deep are the impressions sometimes left on the plastic mind of a child, that I can—without any great effort of memory—go back nearly a quarter of a century.

In those days I was taken to race meetings in a big coach, there to survey with childish interest a bright and moving scene, in which my aged grandfather was invariably the central figure. It was in the later forties that Hasan Ali Shah, then in the meridian of life, left Persia, where he had filled high satrapies, and settled in India, to the great gratification of the vast number of Ismailis residing in that country. And yet, more than three decades later, I was privileged, as a grandchild to hear from the lips of the old man eloquent the stirring tales of days when the nineteenth century was young, and to see him on race-days riding about the grandstand on a led horse, partially blind, and weak from the weight of over fourscore years, but, for the time, roused to new life by the associations of his principal pastime. He passed away in his eighty-ninth year, to the sore grief of a grandson then only six.

My father, Aga Ali Shah, was destined to hold the spiritual leadership of the great Ismaili community fr fewer years than his predecessor had decades. When only ten I was left fatherless, and with the weight of this hereditary responsibility upon me. Happily, however, I had the inestimable, and, in the circumstances, essential advantage of receiving the fostering care of a gifted and far-seeing mother, the daughter of the famous Nizam-ud-Daulah, who renounced the life of the Persian Court to spend his days in religious retirement. She took care that I should continue the education commenced under my father's guidance. I had already been grounded in Arabic and Persian literature and history, and, first inspired thereto in childhood, to this day I take a special interest in historical studies connected with the early Caliphs. Under my English tutors I gained an attachment, which also remains with me, to the writings of the more stirring and eloquent of the English historians and of the foremost novelists—particularly Gibbon and Thackery and Dickens. I cannot say that Western poetry has greatly appealed to me, though I make an exception in the case of Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam," which I regard, after frequent comparison, as superior to the original.

I have inherited something of my grandfather's interest in racing, to which has been added a keen enjoyment of outdoor sports. This was stimulated to no small degree by our popular cricketing Governor, Lord Harris, from whom, as from his immediate predecessors and his successors, I have received unvarying kindness and consideration. I am specially fond of golf and hockey, and am glad to have done something to popularise the latter sport in India by giving two tournament cups, annually played for one by schoolboys and the other by civil and military teams. Golf is a favourite pastime of Anglo-Indians, and stands in no need of stimulation. During the portion of the year I spent at Poona, it was frequently my privilege to play over the Ganeshkhind links, by invitation of Lord Northcote, our present statesmanlike and philanthropic Governor. Amid the manifold and pleasant engagements of what would in happier circumstances have been the Coronation season, I have been able now and again to get out of town for a little golf. Amongst other English links with which I am acquainted I may mention those of Wimbledon, Ranelagh, Deal, and Walmer. I have also had some very pleasant motoring experiences, and hope to take back to India some cars to enjoy on the broad, well-kept roads in and about the Deccan capital that exhilerating pastime, by way of change from the cycling and horseback exercise which I daily take.

From my earliest years I was taught to place a high value on the rule of Great Britain in India, and to reverence the august lady in whose name it was then conducted. I felt it to be no small honour therefore, when not only my own followers but the Mahomedan community generally, at a mass meeting held in Bombay under my presidency to vote an address to the Queen-Empress on the completion of sixty years' reign, deputed me by acclamation to take the address to Simla, where, along with others, it was received in durbar by Lord Elgin. But still greater honour was mine in the following year, when I paid my first visit to England, and was invited to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle. I had often been told of the deep interest Queen Victoria took in her Eastern empire, but must confess to astonishment at the close knowledge of Indian problems and deep abiding sympathy with her subjects there which Her Majesty displayed during the conversation I was privileged to have with her. It was then that I was first presented to His Majesty, King Edward, whose gracious kindness to me both on that occasion and during my present visit will ever remain engraven on my memory. I was but a boy when the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were in India and the cordiality and kindness they then showed towards me have been continued to this day. It was on the occasion of my previous visit to Europe that I was presented to the Emperor William at Potsdam and received from his Majesty the Order of the First Class of the Crown of Prussia.

It is my pleasurable experience to travel extensively during the winter months amongst my followers, not only in India, but along the Persian Gulf littoral, in Arabia, along the East Coast of Africa, in the Further East and elsewhere. I am proud of the industrial and commercial progress they are making, as of the sincere attachment manifested to British rule by those of them who live under its protection. This spirit was inculcated by my grandfather and my father, both of whom exerted their authority on the side of Government measures on occasions when ignorance or prejudice led to a misunderstanding of them. It has been my humble endeavour to follow the traditions thus established, not however as a mere family convention, but as the result of settled political convictions, based upon much reading and on personal observations in many lands. It is sometimes said that now so much is heard of the self-governing colonies there is a danger of India being overlooked in current discussion of schemes for closer union of the dominions of the King. But whatever changes the next few decades may bring, I am persuaded that India will ever hold the greatest place in any scheme of Imperial consolidation. What the peoples of India have to do is to prove themselves worthy, by whole-hearted patriotism, of that place. In saying this I do not mean that the time is near at hand when advanced political institutions should be granted to India. Anything like popular self-government is unsuited to the circumstances of the country and will be so for many generations. The whole idea of self-government is foreign to the Oriental mind, though the case of Japan may seem to point to an opposite conclusion. But the circumstances there are quite exceptional and I am by no means convinced in my own mind that Parliamentary institutions, in their present advanced form, and untempered by bureaucracy, will be long maintained in the land of the Rising Sun. In any case, I am persuaded that India, with her diversities of race and creed, would be injured greatly instead of benefited by self-government; the rule best adapted to her circumstances is one of benevolent Cæsarism. Even on some European nations which could be mentioned representative institutions sit badly. The Anglo-Saxon race, like the Roman Empire in its best days, has a genius for the art of government, whether of itself or of others; but the success of representative institutions in Anglo-Saxon lands is no proof of their suitability to Oriental conditions.

The present system of administration in India must be occasionally adjusted to changing circumstances, but in the main it is the best system for the country that can be devised. It secures individual freedom and equality before the law. It is this freedom and equality of legal protection that the people value, and, given that, they care little or nothing for political power. I believe the great mass of my fellow-countrymen to be thoroughly well content with the "pax Britannica." This could never be the case if the power of government were used arbitrarily and despotically, but so long as the settled legal forms of government and those principles of individual liberty on which the administration is framed are closely adhered to, all will be well so far as public contentment is concerned. India has in the past few years passed through dark trials which it was not within the range of human achievement to avert. Let us hope that the cycle of bad seasons is almost at an end, and that the people, stimulated by the aid a larger resort to technical and manual instruction will afford—a matter on which I expressed my opinions at length to an interviewer for British India Commerce two or three years ago—will be enabled to promote their material well-being by further development of the industrial and manufacturing resources of the country.

In the past few weeks the greatness and the glory of the British Empire have been demonstrated in the kaleidoscope of the world's metropolis, where have been gathered together representations—unparalleled in their completeness—of its diversified character and interests. I think I can speak for my brother Indian visitors when I say that Britain's greatness has been even more markedly demonstrated in these six anxious weeks of waiting than if the postponement of the Coronation had not been rendered inevitable. The illness of his Gracious Majesty has shown the fortitude with which the British people can bear sudden and almost overwhelming trial, as also the unqualified degree to which the Throne stands broad-based upon the people's will. During the days of danger our joy was sadly marred, and to many of the functions arranged in our honour, with lavish hospitality, we went with heavy hearts. But the Indian representatives, from the greatest chief to the humblest soldier, will return with a prouder sense of British citizenship than they have ever before possessed. The story of the glory and glamour of these wonderful days will filter down to every bazaar and village in the Eastern Empire, carrying a message of loyalty to the most ignorant.

AGA KHAN.

DR. SUKHIA AND PAGADI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A leaderette appears in your to-day's issue re "pagadi" system at municipal markets. With regard to it I may be permitted to state that I myself was really sorry to take up the time of the Corporation, but I was constrained to do so as the pagadi system allowed to run on by the municipal authorities was contrary to the municipal market byelaws and the case referred to has been treated contrary to the Municipal Act. I do not wish to go into the merits or demerits of the system in your paper, but I rest content with quoting the sections and Byelaws bearing on the question and let the public judge as to its illegality or otherwise.

The case of No. 10 shop stands thus:— The holder of the shop, Haji Abdulla, was called upon by the Market Superintendent to pay 20 per cent. higher rent, together with about 20 others in May 1901. As they were previously paying privately Pagadi money to the original (but nominal) shop holders. Under the Circular of the Commissioner dated 3th May 1901. they were informed that pagady System cannot be tolerated by the Commissioner under the Act and therefore they should not pay any Pagadi money to others and should pay 20 per cent. higher rent to get the shops transferred to their names, and if they do not do so, their shops will be put to auction. All were under the circumstances compelled to pay higher rent and they accordingly agreed to do so. Haji Abdulla and also 20 others then got licenses in their own names in July 1901. On 17th July 1901 Rahimatbai petitions the Commissioner and the petition is forwarded to the Market Superintendent for report. He, in submitting his report, without calling upon Haji Abdulla to submit his defence, suggests to the Commissioner that Haji Abdulla should be served with a notice to vacate within a month, and the Commissioner approves it and serves him with a notice to vacate. Correspondence passed between the Commissioner and the attorneys to Haji Abdulla, wherein they offer Rs. 300 per quarter. The Commissioner without taking the sanction or approval of the Standing Committee under Sect. 407 (clauses b. and c.) of the Act, on his own responsibility calls upon Haji Abdulla to pay Rs. 45 in addition to the 20 per cent. higher rent charged upon him; and instead of accepting Rs. 300 he calls upon Haji Abdulla to pay Rs. 159 only as rent and Rs. 135 as pagadi money to Rahimatbai.

The Municipal Fund, which is a Trust Fund under Sect. III had thus to suffer a loss of Rs. 141 per quarter for one shop only. I was legally advised that I and other Councillors are just like "Trustees" of the Municipal Fund, and if any intentional loss or misapplication be allowed, any rate-payer as a beneficiary can sue us and hold us liable to make good the loss. Under the circumstances I was unable to comply with the requests (in some cases threats) of several of the Councillors and the Commissioner to withdraw my proposition.

Municipal Market Bye-laws confirmed and notified by Government on 27th May 1895 run thus:

7.—No person shall occupy or use any shops etc. in any Municipal Market, except as the immediate tenant or occupier thereof from the Corporation.

No person shall "assign, sub-let, or part with" the possession of any shop etc. in any Municipal Market.

Conditions under which License is granted to Dealers in Municipal Markets under Sect 401 of the Bombay Municipal Act, run thus:—

2.—That the trade or business of the License shall be carried on by himself "personally or under his immediately supervision and direction, and that he shall not sublet or transfer or part with the possession of his stall to any other person.—Yours etc.,

NADIRSHAND H. E. SUKHIA.

THE MISSING EARTHQUAKE.

INTERVIEW WITH FATHER LAFONT.

IN view of the recent prophecy of a Madras astrologer of a terrible earthquake in India on August 30th or 31st, an earthquake which did not occur, a representative of the "Englishman" called upon Father Lafont at St. Xavier's the other day. The genial Father was very pronounced in his denunciations of such irresponsible anticipations.

"The heavenly bodies" he said, "have absolutely no influence upon either the destinies of human lives or on the phenomena of earthquakes and I consider it a most reprehensible thing for a man to alarm and disturb the native mind as he has done. And," continued the learned Father, "if I was a law maker I would have the fellow punished, I was constantly receiving telegrams from Indian Chiefs begging me to tell them about this promised earthquake, because their women folk were so greatly disturbed. These wires came night and day. When I was awakened one night at 12-40 by a wire, I determined to write to the papers. Hence my letter which you published the other day. I heard that even at Darjiling delicate women and children were preparing to camp out. Fancy frail invalids thinking of sleeping out owing to this fellow's folly."

"Do you think that the Hindu people really believe in astrology?"

"Most unfortunately. Yes! Many men I know. and for whom I have a great respect, still cling to this fallacy. There are many fools in the world, and when one bigger than his fellows utters nonsense of this kind all the other fools believe him. I am trying to get this superstition out of the minds of my own people. It is a difficult task."

"Then the planets exert no influence upon us?"

"Absolutely none! when the moon is vertically over a man it makes less than the fragment of a grain of corn difference in his weight."

"If, as a strange co-incidence, an earthquake had taken place in Calcutta on that night, what would you have said?"

"I would have republished the same letter and uttered the same protest. It is really scandalous that the public should be alarmed by such foolish statements."—"Englishman".

PRIESTLY FAMILIES AMONG THE PARSIS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the publication in Bombay, in Gujerati, but with an English preface, of a record of the pedigree of priestly families in the Parsi community for the last 700 years. During all that time the record has been most carefully kept in duplicate, excepting for a period of 26 years, when only one volume was available for the purpose. The other was carried off with a quantity of loot by the Pindaris on the occasion of a predatory attack on Naosari in 1894. Its destruction had long been taken for granted, when it was accidentally recovered at Poona, which had in the meantime come under British rule, in 1830. A Parsi priest was visiting the Deccan capital for the purpose of dedicating a fire-temple built by the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy. He purchased some snuff in the native bazaar, and on reaching his temporary residence found that the paper in which it was wrapped was part of a leaf from the long-lost record. He hastened back, and found on inquiry that the book had only a few leaves missing. He bought it for a small sum, the snuff-seller being quite ignorant of its real value. Though the two records were not quite identical, it was found possible to re-insert the missing information with very little variation from the original. The publication of the record will throw considerable light on the history of the Zoroastrians in India, and in order to bring the information within reach of students in Europe and America, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, himself of a priestly family, has subscribed for a hundred copies for presentation to Western libraries.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday. The trial of the following cases was resumed before his Lordship and the same common jury.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Syed Ibrahim Syed Manek and Tajoi Alaoodin Mahomedans, were charged with counterfeiting King's coins and being in possession of counterfeit King's coins. Mr. Aston, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; and Mr. Aun Ali defended the second accused.

Mr. Aun Ali addressed the jury for the second accused. His person was searched, his house was searched, but no false coin was found. This circumstance was very strongly in his favour. The story told by the policeman who was called as a witness was highly improbable. The learned counsel's client did not go to the house of the first accused for three days, as was stated by the policeman, although it was true he went there on the 10th inst. It was incredible that the policeman could have seen all that he alleged he saw in the house.

Mr. Aston briefly summed up the case for the prosecution which, he said, was clearly established by the evidence.

His Lordship, in his summing up to the jury, told them that if they found the accused guilty of counterfeiting coins, they need not trouble themselves as to the count of being in possession of such coins, knowing them to be counterfeit, as the possession was included in the process of manufacturing the coins. The jury must be satisfied upon the evidence that the accused when found in possession of the coins had a guilty knowledge. The presence of the implements in the house led to the presumption of guilty knowledge; for if not for the purpose of manufacturing coins, what else were the implements intended for under the circumstances of the case?

The jury found both the prisoners guilty on the first two charges. They were sentenced to transportation for seven years each, his Lordship remarking that the offence was a very serious one.

BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Bapoo Sloick was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife Manjula by biting off her nose. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute.

It was stated that prisoner had caused permanent disfiguration of the woman's face.

Manjula stated that she had been living at Ghat Cooper with her husband, prisoner, whom she left and came and lived in Bombay, at Parel, and subsequently at Jackeria Bunder. One day prisoner came to the house where she was living at the latter place. An altercation ensued, and she told him to continue where he was, and that she would go away. He caught her by the ends of her saree, prevented her from going, threw her down, put his knee on her chest, and bit her nose off with his teeth. Prisoner then took her to a policeman. She told the sepoy that prisoner had bitten her nose off. She was taken to hospital, and prisoner was arrested.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: You bit my nose off in consequence of an altercation.

Prisoner: Is it not the fact that you took my money and went away with another man? I brought some money, but I handed it to you when you came. I came away with another man, my paramour.

To the Judge: Yes, I eloped with my paramour.

The Judge: Where did you meet him? At Coorla, and we came from the Coorla to Bombay. I lived with man, Vithoo, for a month. My husband saw me after a month; I went with him, but when he began to beat me, I again fled from him. I went and lived with Vithu for a fortnight.

At the close of the evidence, Mr. Donald briefly summed up the case. His Lordship having explained the law relating to grave and sudden provocation, the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of causing grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation.

His Lordship said, looking to the current of judicial decisions on the Appellate Side of the Court, in similar cases he would pass a very light sentence in this case. Prisoner was then sentenced to four month's simple imprisonment.

CUTTING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Narayengeer Shamalgeer was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ganza, woman, by cutting her nose with a knife. Mr. Guzdar, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused and the woman Gunga, inhabitants of Kathiawar, came to Bombay in April or May, last and lived as man and wife at Coombarwada, and subsequently at Camateepoora, where the offence was committed. There were frequent quarrels between them. About 9 p.m., on the 14th July last, after dinner, accused told Gunga to lie down, and after she had laid down, he tied her and cut off her nose with a knife, opened the door of the room, and ran away. Gunga told Gungadeen, the rent collector of the house, what had happened and information was given to the police. Gunga was removed to hospital, and prisoner was arrested with a blood-stained knife on his person.

Prisoner, in answer to the Court, at the close of the case, said that on the night in question he was drunk. On going to his room, he found Gunga lying down on the ground. He took up his jhowlee and went away. He did not know by whom her nose was cut.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said that, in the face of the circumstantial evidence, the statement just made by the prisoner was preposterous. She was not his wife; and there was no direct evidence of grave and sudden provocation.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and his Lordship telling the prisoner there were no extenuating circumstances in his case, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR'S DILEMMA.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the notice served on Mr. N. M. Kemp, Official Liquidator of the Jayaram Mills, Limited, at the instance of Police Inspector, Sloane, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under section 175 of the Indian Penal Code for not producing the muster rolls of the mill which the police required in connection with their investigations regarding the destruction of the mills by fire on the 19th November 1901.

After hearing the arguments on both sides, his Worship said:—

The facts upon which this question arises are as follows: Mr. Kemp is, by an order of the High Court the official liquidator of the Jayram Mills Limited, and as such is believed by the Police to be in possession of or to have power over certain documents which the Police, in the course of an investigation, consider it necessary should be produced for inspection for the purposes of that investigation. Oral application was made to Mr. Kemp by Mr. Brewin to allow him to inspect those documents. Mr. Kemp, as an officer of the High Court, refused to allow such inspection, except under a Judge's order. Mr. Brewin then caused Mr. Inspector Sloane to serve a summons on Mr. Kemp requiring him to attend at a place named and to produce the required documents, which Mr. Kemp refused to obey. Mr. Sloane then comes here and asks this court to issue notice calling upon Mr. Kemp to show cause why he should not be prosecuted under section 175 of the I. P. Code.

In showing cause Mr. Kemp states that as official liquidator of the company he is an officer of the High Court. I find that he is so. He also argues that as official liquidator he cannot produce any document or allow inspection of any document in his possession without an order of the court. It is not, in my opinion, necessary for me to come to any decision upon that point, for this reason. The section of the Police Act under which this summons to produce is given, sections 65, states that the police officer may issue a summons to any person resident in the city of Bombay in whose possession etc. The section is very wide and undoubtedly gives the police very large powers. Mr. Kemp says that the police cannot compel him to produce it, but they must first get an order from the Chief Justice or a Judge authorising him to do so, and that if he does produce it without such an order he places himself in peril of a penalty, and is therefore on the horns of a dilemma. I do not think that this dilemma need cause Mr. Kemp any uneasiness. He is the person who is called upon to produce and he is the person who is in danger of a penalty if he obeys that summons without taking certain steps; and therefore he is in my opinion the person who should take the necessary step to protect himself, viz:—ask the leave of the court to comply with the summons. If the court refuse to give him leave to produce it, he is protected from any such process in a prosecution under section 175 I. P. Code, but if he simply says—"I will not obey the summons and I will take no steps whatever to assist in the production of the document," he is in my opinion refusing to produce a document, which he is legally bound to produce, under the provisions of the Police Act, to a public servant.

Mr. Kemp states that the Police should make the application to the Chief Justice for an order to enable him to produce this document. I do not think so. The duty of the Police in this respect begins and terminates in carrying out the requirements of the section, and I also think that it is very proper that Mr. Kemp, who must be in a position to inform the judge to whom application is made whether there is any reason why the document should be produced or withheld, should apply for the leave and not the Police, who have not that knowledge of the nature of the document.

I think that Mr. Kemp has in this case acted on a bona fide though in my opinion mistaken view of his duty as official liquidator and has not, as Mr. Brewin himself says, had any intention of hampering the Police in their investigations, and therefore I must discharge this notice, with a hope that this expression of my opinion will be acted upon and prevent any further delay in the pursuit of the investigation.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES TIL.

THE first forecast of the Til (sesamum) crop of the Central Provinces for the season 1902, states:—With the late arrival of the monsoon, the sowings of autumn til commenced much later than usual and are still in progress. It is believed that when sowings are completed they will cover a somewhat larger area than last year (742,702 acres). Where sowings have been carried out, germination has been generally good, very little re-sowing being necessary. The condition of the young plants is at present satisfactory and prospects are favourable; but more rain is required for the healthy growth of the plants and the prolongation of the present break will cause much damage. The spring crop, which is of much importance, is not yet in the ground; but it is probable that if conditions at the end of this month and in the beginning of September are favourable, a full area will be sown with this variety.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The first forecast of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces for the season 1902, is as under:—The monsoon arrived almost a month later than usual, so that sowings were greatly delayed. They were successfully carried out in all districts. Germination was good and very little re-sowing was necessary. The area sown is generally larger than last year (990,042 acres), which was itself very much above the average. Good seasons and high prices have much increased the popularity of this crop, cultivation having considerably extended in the important cotton tracts of Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar. It is roughly estimated that the area now placed under cotton is 12 per cent. larger than that of the preceding year. At the present time the prospects of the crop are good. The light rainfall has facilitated weeding operations, which are well advanced. But the present break, which has as yet only caused slight damage to the plants on light soils, is causing anxiety. The need of more rain is felt, and if the break becomes too prolonged, the crop will be seriously affected.

BURMA COTTON.

The summary of the preliminary forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1902-03 states:—The estimate of the area under cultivation last year was 22,647 acres below the actual area cultivated. It is now estimated that the area under cotton this year is 137,932 acres against 130,942 acres actually cultivated last year. The crop is at present favourably reported on, and it is too early to forecast wha effect the drought in July will have on the outturn

SUGAR CANE.

The first general memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the season 1902-03, states:—

In Bengal the drought which commenced in the middle of September 1901 lasted to the end of February 1902. In April and May there was excessive rain in east Bengal. The monsoon was late and the June rainfall was seriously defective except in north and east Bengal. Excessive rain caused some contraction of area, and injured the young plants in parts of north and east Bengal; while a few districts in Bihar, on the other hand, suffered from drought at the planting season; but, on the whole, the season has been generally favourable, except in east Bengal and part of Bihar. The normal area under cane is estimated at 740,200 acres, and the area planted this year at 716,000 acres. According to the estimates of the district officers, the yield will amount to 90 per cent of a normal crop; but a tendency to underestimate is observable in the important sugarcane growing districts of east Bengal, and the provincial Director anticipates that under normal conditions for the rest of the year the provincial yield will reach 94 per cent of a normal crop.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh from the reports furnished by selected landholders, it seems that owing to the low prices obtained last year and the deficiency of rain in February and March, when the crop was sown, the area under sugarcane is likely to fall short of the normal, but whether this estimate is correct or not cannot be ascertained with certainly until December when the kharif crop statements are received. Except in some districts in the east the cane germinated freely, and the crop is doing very well in the western districts. In Oudh also it is doing fairly well; but it has suffered greatly from drought and white ants in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions. In these two divisions the crop is not at present estimated at more than 60 and 75 per cent respectiviey in the remaining divisions it varies from 80 to 95 per cent of the normal, The rains set in rather late this year and have so far been general and well distributed; but it is too early at present to forecast the ultimate yield.

In the Punjab the area sown with sugarcane to the end of July is estimated at 313,200 acres against 351,500 acres finally returned last year. This is the earliest of all the kharif crops, being sown for the greater part in February, March, and April. The absence of rain in these months and the insufficient supply of Canal water have therefore affected this crop more than any other. The only district showing an increase is Gujranwala, where the sowings are 2 per cent. above the final return of last year. Elsewhere there is a decrease varying from 1 to 29 per cent. An additional reason for the decrease is reported to be the prevalence of plague in parts of Umbala and Ludhiana on which account the people were not able to move about freely and procure labour and seed. In the Jalandhar Doab—the principal cane growing tract of the Province—the decrease is for the most part confined to the unirrigated area. In Lahore and Amritsar the canal irrigated lands contribute the major portion of the decrease as the Bari Doab Canal did not bring in a sufficient supply of water. In the latter district the zamindars were warned to sow cautiously on this account. The condition of the standing crop is generally good.

In the North West Frontier Province the forecast deals with the returns of three selected districts, Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu. The crop is sown from the end of February to the middle of April Though the winter rains failed absolutely this has not proved injurious to the cultivation of sugarcane which is invariably sown on irrigated land. The area sown to the end of July has been estimated at about 25,000 acres which is slightly in excess of the average owing to the sufficiency of irragation There was also adequate rain from March to July and the season was favourable when sowings were made The canal irrigation on which the crop depends has so far been satisfactory, and the crop is in good condition.

SESAMUM.

The first general memorandum on the sesamum (til or jinjili) crop of the season 1902-03 states:—

Sowings were delayed in most places by the late arrival of the rains, and in many tracts were still in progress when the reports were sent. The areas sown were much below the average in the Punjab and Madras, but up to the average or little below it elsewhere. Prospects were good on the whole up to the time of reporting, except in the Bombay districts where the recent break in the rains had done some injury and was causing anxiety. The recurrence of of rain, since the report was issued, has, however, removed apprehension of further injury and loss, for the present.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—

In Bombay sowings were unfinished at the time of report, and the information is incomplete.

Guzarat,—None sown in Ahmedabad, elsewhere sowings up to average, but owing to rains being late and scanty prospects bad.

Deccan.—Early rains deficient, but area sown 14 per cent above average. Crop fair at present, but is not expected to withstand the present break if it continues long.

Karnatak;—Information incomplete, Rain deficient Area sown 8 per cent below average, but in Bijapur only about one-sixth of average. Condition of crop fair at present. Rain needed everywhere.

Konkan.—Sowings still continue in parts of Ratnagiri and in Savantvadi and osher States. Condition of crop fairly good, but in need of more rain in places.

Sind.—No report from Upper Sind Frontier. Sowings continue. Low inundation and absence of rain for sowing have curtailed area throughout. Condition fair at present.

In Berar the area is estimated at about 80,000 acres being much less than the figure reported at this time last year, and 6·4 per cent less than the avarage. The decrease is probably due to the suspension of rain at sowing time. The crop is generally in good condition, and prospects are favourable.

In Madras the area reported to have been sown to the end of July is 269,200 acres, or nearly 40,000 acres more that the area reported at the corresponding date last year, but still largely below the average for recent years. The deficiency is due to the delay in the setting in of the rains and is especially marked in the Circars and the Central districts. The crop is reported to be in fair or good condition. In the Central Provinces with the late arrival of the monsoon sowings of the autumn crop began much later than usual and are still in progress. It is believed that when sowings are completed they will cover a somewhat larger area than last year (742,792 acres Where sowings have been carried out, germination has been generally good, very little resowingo being necessary. The condition of the young plants is at present satisfactory and prospects are favor able, but more rain is required for the healthy growth of the plants and the prolongation of the present break will cause much damage. The spring crop which is of much importance is not yet in the ground, but it is probable that if conditions at the end of this month and in the beginning of September are favourable, a full area will be sown with this variety.

In the United Province of Agra and Oudh rain began late in the first week of July, and continued until the close of the month, when sowings were still in progress. Germination has been good and prospects are so far good.

In the Punjab the estimated area sown to the end of last month is 164,100 acres, which is 25 per cent. less than last year's crop for irrigated lands, 21 per cent less for unirrigated lands, and 22 per cent less on the whole. About three fourths of the crop is grown on unirrigated lands, and as sowings are still in progress in several districts, it is two early to say what the extent of the crop may be. Last year 171,300 acres only were sown by this time, so that the decrease at present amounts practically to 4 per cent. The districts of Gurgaon, Umbala, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi already show an increase over last year's area, while in Muzaffargarh, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, and Guzrat sowings had not been finished when the reports were despatched. The condition of the crop is good,

In the North West Frontier Province, conditions were unfavourable in Peshawar and parts of Kohat owing to late and deficient rainfall; elsewhere they were normal. The prospects of the crop are dependent on good rainfall within the next fortnight.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 4.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A K Cama B A LL B (Cantab) Bar-at-Law I C S to act as Political Agent Janjira during the absence of Mr H W J Bagnel I C S on leave or pending further orders.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information:—Simla the 29th Aug 1902—No. 1289-G—The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Lodovico Boggiano as acting Consul for Italy at Bombay during the absence of Mr C Boggiano.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice L P Russell Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to cancel so much of Govt Notification No. 976 dated the 7th Feb 1902 as refers to Azam Trimbak Keshav Kshirsagar Head Karkun taluka Karjat in the district of Ahmednagar and under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorize Azam Imdadali Roshanali Head Karkun taluka Karjat in the Ahmednagar Dist to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act within the limits of the Karjat Taluka excluding the Head-quarters Station.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt G M Rolland 1st Bo Grenadiers to act as Cantt Magte Deesa vice Lieut-Col A Wapshare proceeding on leave or pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt G M Rolland under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa and to invest him with power to try summarily the offences referred to in clause (a) of the second part of sub-clause (1) of Sec 260 of that Code and abetments of and attempts to commit any of the said offences.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules to appoint Rao Saheb Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni acting second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge Shirpur to be second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L C Crump I C S. to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Nasik vice Mr T D Fry I C S pending further orders.

Mr K A Reinold, first grade Asst Supt of Police has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Saheb Hari Pandurang Deshmukh Mamlatdar taluka Sindkheda in the district of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The operation of Govt Notification No. 5428 dated the 27th Aug 1902, appointing Mr E Clements, I C S, on relief, to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Assist Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, is temporarily suspended, and Mr Clements is appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the first class in the district of Poona.

Mr T D Fry, I C S, Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, ist granted privilege leave for one month and six days with effec from the date of his relief.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W D Wilkns Supdt of Land Records and Agriculture Northern Divin has been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr R E A Elliott I C S Assist Collector Khandesh is allowed privilege leave for six weeks.

Rao Bahadur Rango Ramchandra Bhardi Huzur Deputy Collector Bijapur is allowed privilage leave for one month.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Krishnaji Balal Bhide to act as Huzur Depy Collector Bijapur during the absence of Rao Bahadur Rango Ramchandra Bhardi on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr H W J Bagnell I C S Collector of Kolaba is allowed privilege leave for nineteen days.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A K Cama B A LLB (Cantab) Bar-at-law ICS to act as Collector at Kolaba and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolaba Dist during the absence on leave of Mr H W J Bagnell I C S pending further orders.

Mr R A L Moore, I C S; has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr L J Mountford, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of three months furlough on medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Rev Bishop J MacArthur D D is granted leave on medical certificate for five months from the 6th Sept 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev H A C Herbert Joint Chaplain of Karachi has been granted privilege leave for one month from the 25th Aug 1902.

Under the provisions of Sec 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act 1872 license to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians is hereby granted to Mr E McGavin Lay Missionary.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 17 of the Reformatory Schools Act 1897 and Nos 35 and 36 of the Rules made under sub-sec (2) of Sec 26 of the Act Mr Navroji Padamji to be a non-official member of the Committe of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeraoda vice Sardar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padamjee deceased.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J W P Muir Mackenzie M R A C I C S are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the date of his return from furlough.

The following Notification No 184 dated the 23rd Aug 1902 issued by the Govt of Madras is republished:—Volunteers—Transfer—South Indian Railway Voler Rifles—Capt D Fenton from the Unattached list of the South Indian Railway Vol Rifles to the Active list of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers with effect from the 1st April 1902."

Mr. P. J. Mead, I C S Under Secy to Govt Revenue and Financial Dapts is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks earned by Famine duty with effect from the 15th Sedt 1902.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H J Wilkinson B A Oxon I C S to act as Under Secy to Govt Revenue Financial and Separate Depts during the absence on leave of Mr P J Mead B A Cantab I C S or pending further orders.

The following Notification by the Govt of India Military Department is republished:—Volunteer Corps—Appointment 1st Battn B B and C I R Volunteers:—Capt W P Johnson to be Major with effect from the 1st June 1902 vice Crommelin promoted and Lieut A C Owen to be Capt with effect from the 1st June 1902 vice Johnson promoted.

The following General Order by the Govt of India Military Dept No 801 dated the 29th Augt 1902 is republished:—

Volunter Corp—Medals and Decorations—The undermentioned members of the Indian Volunteer force granted the Vol Long service Medal under the provinsions of Caluse 152 India Army Circulars of 189[illegible].

Bombay, Vol Artillery—Company Quer Serg A L H Rhenius.

Karachi Artillery Vol—Sur-Major E Mackenzie.

G I P R Vol—Lieut A G Herbert Corpl J Cowper Vols F G Andreas E T B Bell B De Souza H S Gurr A M Roberts J Smith J Touche F W Williams;

Bombay Vol Rifles—Serg J R Millor and Vol J Davis.

1st Battn B B and C I R Vols—Capt and Honorary Major M W Fleischer Corporal C Grew Lance-Corp H Clarke Prvt J Pereira.

2nd Batn B B and C I R Vols—Lieut and Qurmr J M Mushet Sergt-Major J Sampson Col-Serg J M Harrower Col-Serg H Kelly Staff Armourer Serg W F Parkinson Serg W Taylor Corp W Johnson Corp C F O'Neal Vol G Coelho Vol P F D'Souza Vol J Nazareth.

Mr C H A Hill I C S Private Secry to H Ex the Gov has been allowed by H Maty's Secry of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H Ex the Gov in Council is pleased to confer the distinction of Honry Asst Engir 3rd grade on the undermentioned subordinates Mr J A Gayer Sub-Eng 2nd grade permanent and Sub-Eng 1st grade temporary Khan Saheb Sheik Mahomed Ibrahim Sub-Eng 2nd grade.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Influenza, Coughs and Colds. In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences to the patient. Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they allay the alarming symptoms and purify the blood; Nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Two little incidents that I noticed as I sat through the long ceremonial (writes the clerical correspondent of "M.A.P.") are worth being chronicled. When the aged Archbishop of Canterbury knelt before the King to do homage, he failed in his endeavour to rise again. The King was the first to notice this, and, stretching out his right hand and rising a little from the throne, he gave the prelate strenuous assistance. Two of the bishops then came to the Primate's aid, and with their help he was led back to the altar, without having given the kiss as the representative of the homage of the clergy. This incident obviously somewhat distressed the King. During the sacring and crowning of the Queen, the King watched the proceedings with intent earnestness, leaning forwards from his throne. As the Queen returned from her faldstool and passed in front of her husband and her King, she made a graceful curtsey; in acknowledging this salutation, the King was momentarily overcome with a natural emotion, and was seen to press his handkerchief to his eyes.

The rugged and somewhat strident tones of Archbishop Temple's voice were strong and distinct enough throughout the service down to its close, but it would have been a much appreciated boon had he but recognised his infirmities in the same manner as did Dean Bradley, and had allowed many of his duties to be discharged by deputy. He frequently had to be assisted and guided by the Bishop of Winchester and others, causing some delay; and although all his parts had been copied in lettering of a great size on large, poster-like scrolls, which were held before him, he blundered in many of the short prayers and exhortations. In one of these blunders the Archbishop introduced a quaint variant into the formulary, many centuries old, which the ministering bishop uses after the girding on of the kingly sword. The Primate on Saturday called upon the King to help and defend widowers and orphans. Why widowers should not have sympathy and help we know not, but such a phrase is quite original. Unfortunately, too, the Archbishop realised his mistake, and with much conscientiousness went back a line, repeating the sentence, and giving extra expression to the word denoting the sex of the bereaved ones. Throughout the service those who took part in it and the responsible officials were far more anxious about the Primate's power, rather than that of the King, to get safely through all the elaborations of the service.

In one of the best seats in the south triforium was an octogenarian gentleman, Dr. Cust, the well-known author who is lay secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Church of England. He shared with the Duke of Cambridge the honour of being one of the two members of that vast congregation who had been present not only at the crowning of Queen Victoria, but also at that of William IV. when he was ten years of age. I was fortunate enough to secure some conversation with this most interesting old gentleman, who wears his years as lightly as a feather.

He contrasted the behaviour of the congregations on the former occasions with that then waiting for the arrival of Royalty, giving much praise to the modern gathering. At Victoria's sacring the great gallery for members of the House of Commons rose from the very back of the altar, and, notwithstanding their special and solemn position, they behaved "like exuberant schoolboys on a speech-day or prize-giving." Daniel O'Connell was a central figure amongst them, and Dr. Cust said that shortly before the Queen's entrance an old bishop, crossing the sanctuary, tripped over a stool, and nearly fell, whereupon Daniel's loud, hearty voice pealed through the Abbey in a burst of laughter. The Tory and Whig members respectively cheered to the echo the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey, shouting their names and waving their programmes.

Certainly on this occasion the members of the House of Commons, who occupied seats over the Poets' Corner, in the south transepts, were with their ladies, most decorous in their behaviour, there being nothing louder than an occasional subdued hum of a few voices during the somewhat weary wait. One of the special Gold Sticks for the occasion, appointed by the Earl Marshal, was Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt, to whom was appropriately assigned the duty of marshalling members of the Lower House to their seats. At seven o'clock Mr. Harcourt had this transept almost to himself, save for two ladies who came in directly the doors were open.

Mr. Grant Lawson, with his newly-married bride, attracted many quiet greetings as he entered, and as Sir Benjamin Stone came up the gangway with a suspicious-looking flat leather case under his right arm he was asked by several if it was a camera for snapshots. Many members, who had a right to deputy lieutenant, yeomanry and volunteer uniforms appeared in all their bravery to the bewilderment and surprise of their brother members who had hitherto regarded them as mere civilians. Some half dozen of the people's representatives had the courage to avail themselves of the King's permission to appear in easy morning dress, and probably lost no caste in the eyes of their fellows; though one keen eyed reporter was prominent in condemning to his brother pressmen the (to him) appalling discovery that a labour member was wearing brown boots!

A tiny thing occurred without the Abbey that touched all hearts. Between the two main processions there came a slight pause all eyes were scanning the yellow sanded space down the wide road whence would come the King, when out from beneath the grey arches of Whitehall, driven by a coachman in Royal livery, came a carriage unmentioned on the programme of events. For one instant the multitude in Parliament Street gazed in silence, then a vague cry from the thousands in the Mall reached their ears. Instantly it was flung back four-fold. "The King's nurses! The King's nurses!" And down the cheering ranks drove the two smiling women in their trim gowns and fluttering caps; they were driving to the Abbey to see the crowning of the King they had nursed back to health.

The aged Dean of Westminster, whose many duties at the Coronation might reasonably have taxed a much younger man, has been master of the Abbey for upwards of twenty years. Born in 1821, the son of a Breconshire vicar who became incumbent of St. James's Chapel, Clapham, he first went to the Clapham Grammar School, and next passed three years under the magic influence of Dr. Arnold at Rugby. Bradley was a finished Latinist, and his brilliance won him an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, of which at that time Dean Stanley was a Fellow.

Stanley was only six years his senior; still more brilliant in every way as a classical scholar, he represented the bolder and more philosophic standpoint in theological freedom with which Bradley was always in general sympathy. At Oxford young Bradley worked under Stanley, and was his favourite pupil. He won the Latin Essay in 1845, was elected to a Fellowship, and afterwards became Assistant Master at his old school, Rugby, under Tait. A few years later he became Head Master of Marlborough, a post which he held till he was elected Master of University College. His career at Marlborough was one of the great successes of his life. His bright, kindly ways were well suited to boys, with whom he got on much better than with undergraduates.

What is it that sweeps over one at the sight of any of the best pictures painted by Mr. Hughes Stanton? There is not only the sense—and the quick, instinctive acknowledgment—of good work; there is not only the admiration one feels in the masterly handling of the subject; but it is as if the atmosphere itself, the gusts of wind and the healthful sunshine, rushed and flooded out of the painted landscape into the inner consciousness of the beholder. An artist who has found in England, and more especially in the beautiful county of Sussex, the source of his inspiration. Mr. Stanton's name and the reputation of his work have been fairly established since, at the yearly exhibition of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours in 1890, his first picture to make a marked impression on the art public was exhibited. It was called "A Peep of the Arun, Looking Towards Amberley" and it aroused the quick interest and criticism that is always ready to spring into life at the advent of the promising work of a new man.

Oxford has never forgotten the sensational incident which marred Dean Bradley's term as Master. The college had as Fellow the Senior Proctor. This Don became very unpopular, in this wise. It is an "unwritten law" at Oxford that the Proctor in his nightly rounds should fail to see officially the members of his own college who may be cap and gownless. Mr. Chavasse made a point of the contrary, and instituted a crusade against University College men. This so incensed the College that one night when he returned to his lodgings, he was screwed, not in the sense of being unable to use his latch key, but in the 'Varsity sense of finding oak, windows, shutters, every means of ingress to his well earned repose screwed up.

A NATIVE AFRICAN ARISTOCRACY.

RECENT TRAVELS AMONG THE GALLAS OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

A WELL-KNOWN African explorer, Mr. J. Faux, has recently returned from Mombasa to London, having gathered some interesting information relative to a little-known part of British East Africa. The locale of his recent travels was principally in the land of the Gallas, a territory extending roughly from some distance east of the Uganda Railway to the Juba river—the western border of Italian Somaliland—and from as far north as Lake Rudolph to within one hundred miles of the Indian Ocean. This extensive tract of country is also inhabited by other peoples, who are, however, more or less tributary to the Gallas. The latter, with whom Mr. Faux stayed a considerable time, are described by him as a most interesting though little-known race.

Proceeding to Lamu, an important Arab port on the island of that name near the delta of the Tana river, and about 150 miles north-east from Mombasa, Mr. Faux's original intention was to reach the Juba river, some distance inland, and strike the great rubber forest running in a north-easterly direction. An out-break of smallpox among the Wabonis, which carried off his Swahili porters, however, compelled him to abandon this idea. He proceeded towards the Tana river and got on friendly terms with the Galla people, who are widely dispersed over the territory before mentioned. The Gallas, says Mr. Faux are really the aristocracy of the natives here, possessing unlimited herds of cattle; every Galla being really a well-to-do native. They are a very fine race, akin somewhat to the Somalis, but distinctly superior to them both physically and intellectually. Their features have nothing in common with the negro. They are a finer, a handsomer race than the Arabs, having and almost Grecian nose and thin lips of the Caucasian type, the colour of their skin being a light copper. In stature they are a distinctly tall race, and though well-shaped are, as a rule, thin and spare. Though they certainly assert their physical superiority over the subject tribes, and are at daggers drawn with the Somalis, they are for the most part a peaceful pastoral race. They do not engage in agriculture—the helots in that way are their subject friends, the Wabonis, upon whom, when they require grain, they quietly swoop, and as quietly are given as much as they require. A somewhat remarkable feature in their medical regime is that their doctor-men have for centuries past practised vaccination against smallpox, and it is a significant commentary on this practice that though smallpox is not unknown among them, they are rarely susceptible to it, and they are not affected with epidemics of that disease as are the surrounding and inferior races who do not resort to vaccination. Moreover, should any individual Galla get smallpox he as a rule, speedily recovers and is rarely pockmarked, whereas great numbers of the other races are to be seen cruelly disfigured in this way. The vaccination is performed on the side of the nose, near the bridge serum being rubbed on the spot after a slight puncture is made. Mr. Faux was anxious to discover the constituents of the serum, but he signally failed in his endeavour. The Galla doctor is generally an old, experienced fellow—kindly and sympathetic, and possessing a wonderful knowledge of the efficacy of vegetable drugs, which are the only ones used by him. Mr. Faux was offered a powder by one of them when down with fever which he found extraordinarily efficacious. In social organization the Gallas are far ahead of their neighbours. When any of their members are ill with an infectious disease they are speedily isolated, and others are told off, by the casting of lots to attend upon them and supply them with food, &c., and should those who are told off prove refractory they pay the penalty with their lives. The Gallas have their own artisans and mechanics, who are specially trained to serve the village, and should these require any labourers or temporary assistants who cannot be procured in the village, the Wabonis or other natives are "commandeered" to help them. In religion their instincts are monotheistic. They do not, either, make a god of any terrestrial object; they look up to the far away firmament and conjure up to themselves an infinite, all-powerful, Something who watches over their welfare, and to whom their adoration and prayerful requests are directed. They are also a monogamous race, and the idea of having more than one wife simply does not enter into their thoughts—they seem incapable of assimilating the idea. On the other hand their wives are closely guarded and hide their faces when they are anywhere in the vicinity of white men. Whether their monogamous and monotheistic ideas combined with the strikingly handsome features and physical gracefulness of both men and women will give any effective clue to the future researches of ethnologists regarding their origin is at least an open question. They are a little-known race, living somewhat outside the usual route of the explorer and traveller. A remarkable fact with regard to this most interesting race is that they are to a man strict anti-liquor people and the taste of intoxicants of any kind is most disagreeable to them.

Another interesting feature of the Galla people is that the women, and to almost the same extent the men also preserve their vigour and looks in their old age. It is a truism with them that their women folk never grow old. They never put on flesh as do the women of the neighbouring races, while the features retain their pristine comeliness and the body its youthful litheness and graceful movements till a late period of their lives.

It seems certain that the Gallas have lived diffusely scattered with their herds of cattle over this extensive stretch of territory for many centuries, and, as assisting future ethnological research, there are, indeed, unmistakable signs in the shape of ancient ruinsr of a former civilization of a high order within the limits of this territory. Near Lamu on the coast are to be found ruins of a city which must have been at least five miles long. Almost entirely hidden by a dense jungle growth are the evident remains of three extensive outer walls, or fortifications, while the large number of tombs or sarcophagi which have been discovered are embellished with a wealth of beautifully-coloured and artistically made china ornaments. South of Mombasa there are also ancient remains much of the same period (Persian, from the inscriptions), while on the east of Mount Kenia, which lies to the east of the Uganda Railway, are also extensive ruins showing evidence of a very ancient and highly-civilized era. These last ruins are practically unknown to the white man, and, as in the case of the others, are hidden by dense bush and jungle growths. The Gallas and other natives (to whom these ruins are mere known by reason of their having frequently stumbled upon them unawares) are, however, much too fearful of them, as the abodes of evil spirits, to co-operate with any chance white man in exploration work.

Both in the Gallas and in the ruins mentioned there is a vast and useful field of research before the explorer, the archæologist, and the ethnologist in this little-known portion of British East Africa. The country for the most part is well watered, game is abundant everywhere, beautiful grass and park lands over vast areas are to be found in the southern parts, while on the slopes of Mounts Kenia, Kilimanjaro, and the adjacent extensive tablelands are temperate zones, capable of growing all kinds of European produce. The south-western slopes of Mount Kenia, which are well within hail of the Uganda Railway, are already producing excellent vegetables, fruits, &c., several South African families having recently settled there.—D. W. in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri..........	4	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	1	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamatipura Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........................	0	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	15
Water Division................	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total.......	4	3	113
Total plague deaths to date......	119,955	20,257	
Same date last year	30	35	129

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3. Dr. U. Gupta, M.D., M. C. (Edin.), F. C. S. (London), says:—* * * I tried R. Laugin & Co.'s Healing Balm and found it really a very excellent medicine for both chronic and acute Gonorrhœa. * *

4. Dr. G. C. Bez Borua, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), L.F.P. & L. M. (Glasgow), &c., says:—* * I tried Healing Balm. It is a splendid remedy for the diseases of Genito urinary tract and it acts like a charm. * *

5. Dr. R. G. Kar, L. R. C. P. (Edin.), Secretary, Calcutta Medical School, &c., says:—* * * Healing Balm has given me immense satisfaction in cases of Gonorrhœa. * *

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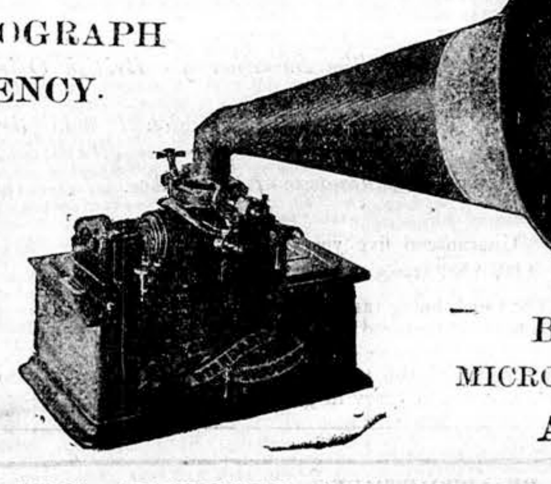

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

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EVER imported into India and unsurpassed by any imitators.

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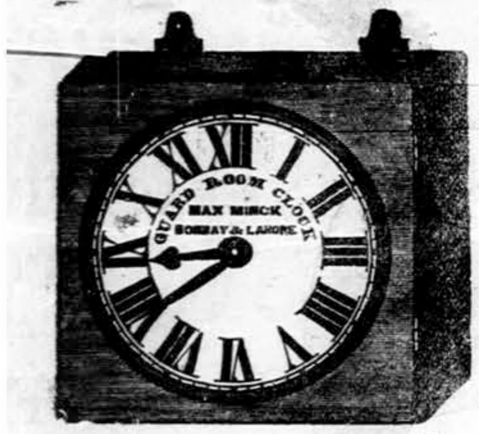
EIGHT DAY.

Rs. 45—In teakwood case with lock and key.—Rs. 45.



These Clocks are fitted into a second outer case made of well-seasoned Teak, and polished fronts, with lock and key.

☞ *The Invention of a British Officer and with his kind permission I hold the right of Manufacture of these cases.*

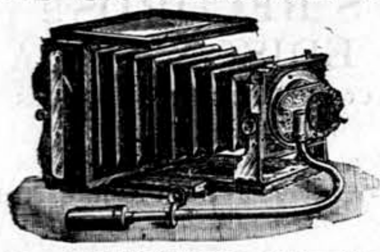
Guaranteed five years.

ADVANTAGES ARE:—

1. The outer case prevents the Clock being tampered with.
2. The winding care and attention is required only once a week.
3. They go in any position.
4. The midday gun has been timed with this Clock in Mofussil Stations to the entire satisfaction of Commanding Officers and the Military in general.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



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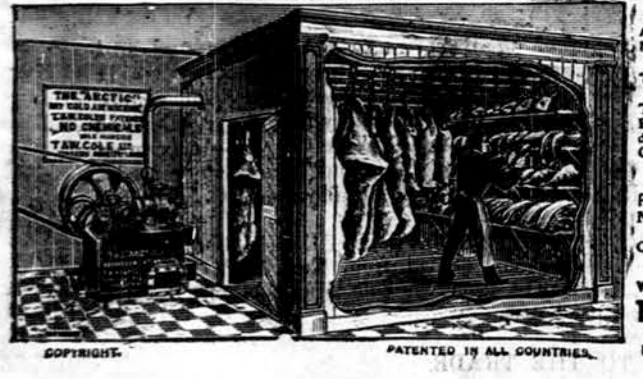

THIS MACHINE USES ONLY AIR AND WATER, AND THE TEMPERATURE MAKES NO APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE TO THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

THE WATER IS RETURNED TO A TANK FOR RE-USE.

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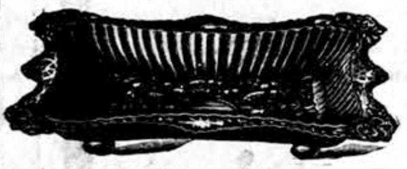
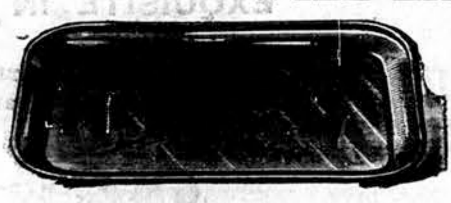
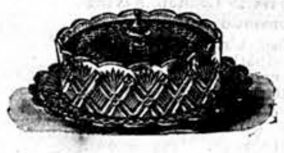


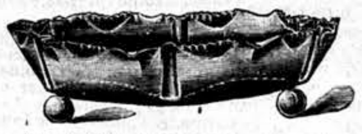
Cake Dish, Rs. 33.



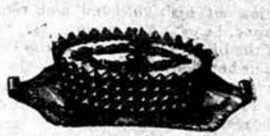
Engraved 13 inch Waiter, Rs. 22.



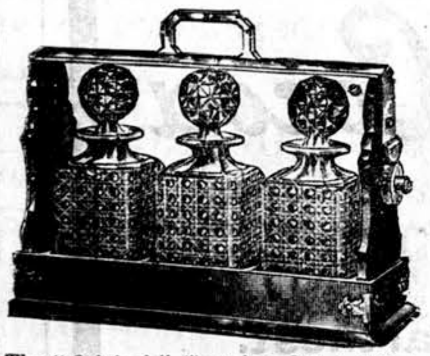
Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 12.



Fruit Dish, Gilt inside, Rs. 20.



Butter Dish and Knife, Rs. 11.



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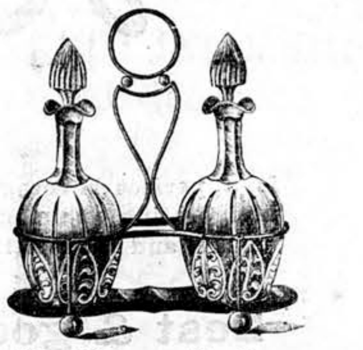
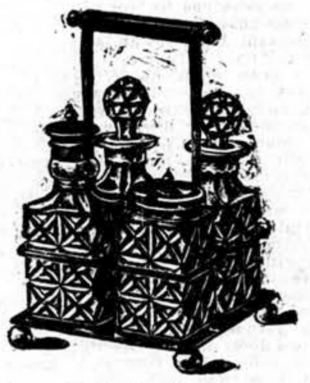
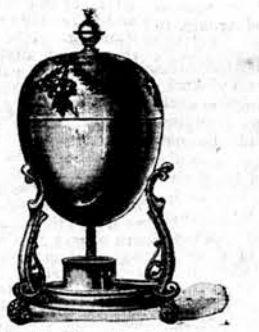


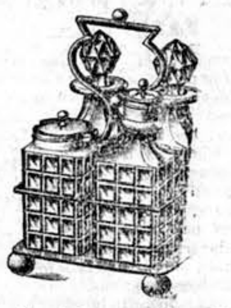
Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.



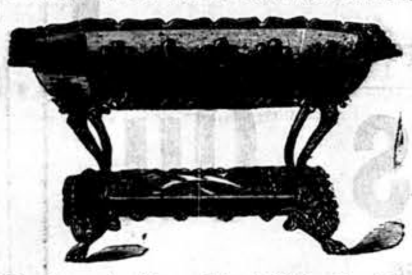
Cruet, Rs. 22.



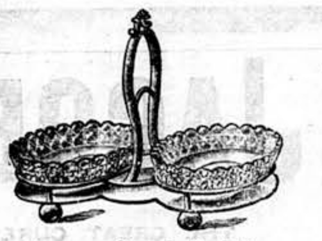
Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.



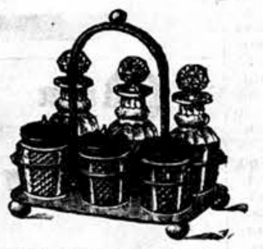
Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
" " " 20



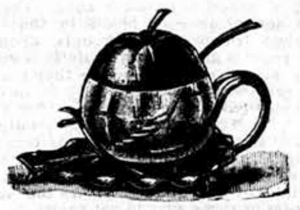
Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.



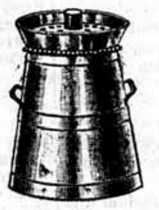
Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.



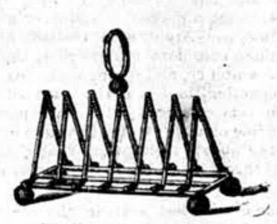
6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.



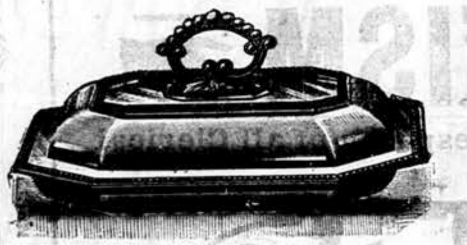
Preserved Stand and Spoon, Rs. 14.



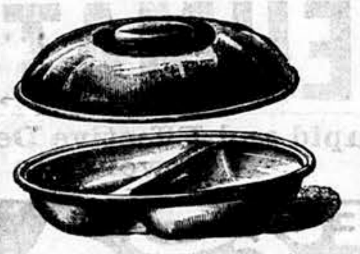
Pepper, Rs. 3.



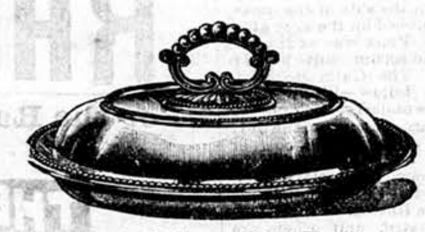
Toast Rack, Rs. 41.



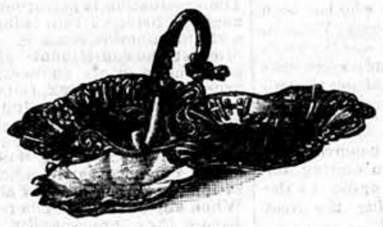
11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.



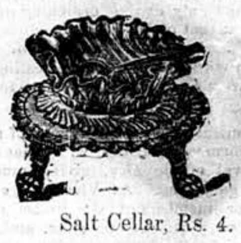
Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.



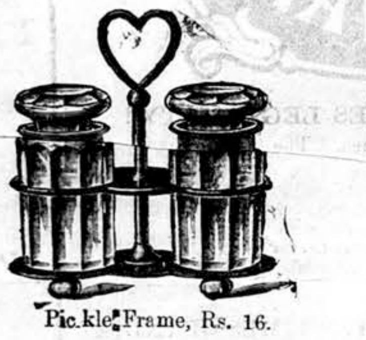
11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 40.



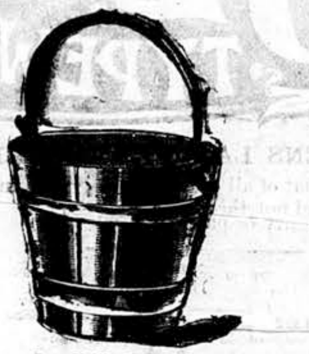
Biscuit, Butter and Cheese Tray, Rs. 28.



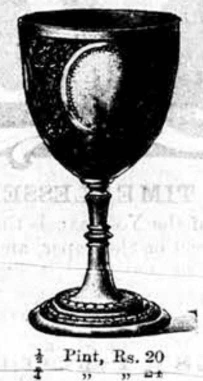
Salt Cellar, Rs. 4.



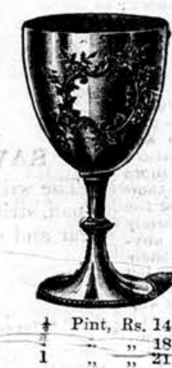
Pickle Frame, Rs. 16.



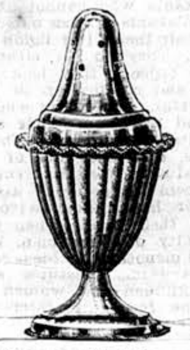
Ice Pail, Rs. 16.



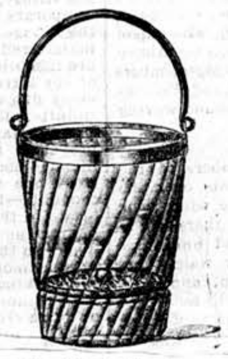
½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ " " [illegible]
1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38



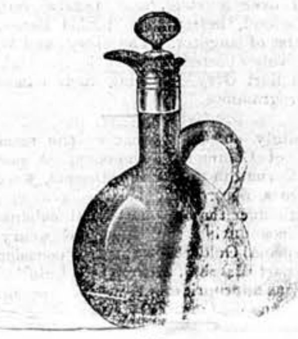
½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
1¼ " " 29



Pepper, Rs. 2-8.



Ice Pail, Rs. 10.



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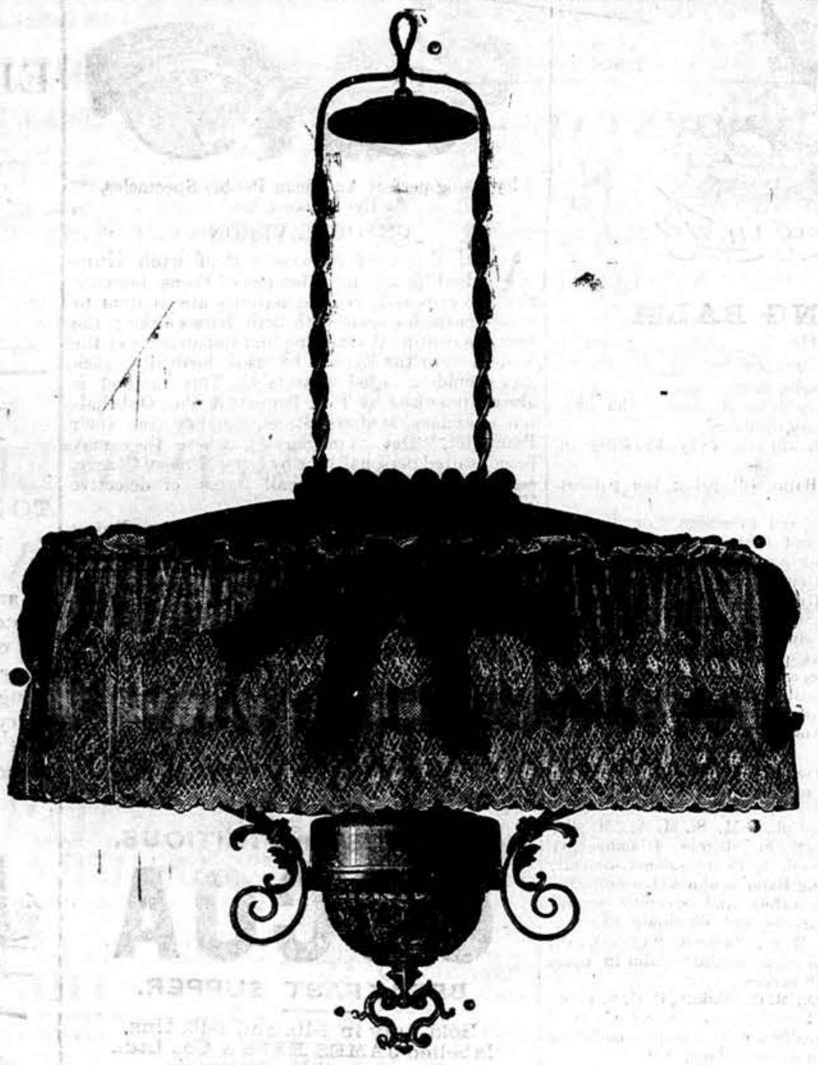

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